

Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. VI.

BISMARCK, D. T., SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1879.

NO. 46.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

NEWS GOBBLED FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Stanley-Hazen Trial—Southern Politicians Dissatisfied with Randall's Appointments—No Chinese Labor for the South—Jeff Davis, Negro Pardoned.

[Special Dispatch to the Tribune]

HAZEN FIRST.

ST. PAUL, April 12.—In the Hazen-Stanley court martial the charges against Gen. Stanley are to be investigated first.

RANDALL'S APPOINTMENTS to the chairmanships of the House committees are criticized in some quarters. The South is indignant at Bragg's heading the committee on war claims.

RATIFIED.

A joint resolution passed the House ratifying the report of the National Board of Health.

THE ARMY BILL

is being discussed in the Senate and the legislative bill in the House. In the House an amendment increasing the number of employees in the post office department and directing the distribution of seeds, shrubs, etc., to members of Congress, passed. An amendment appropriating money for stamping out the pleuro pneumonia, was introduced. The Cabinet was considering the Indian question yesterday, but took no definite action.

INDIGNANT CHINESE.

Chinese advisers represent the vernacular press as sharply denouncing the Chinese immigration bill and threatening retaliatory measures; also indignant remarks the acquittal of Minister Seward. The Chinese companies at San Francisco announce that they cannot make contracts with Chinese labor to deliver it in the South to replace negro labor that is going West.

NO RATES

less than the regular rates on the East bound will be given by the trunk lines.

MUST GIVE UP

Judge Laughlin, of St. Louis, decides that the telegraph companies must deliver up messages on application.

PAUL BOYNTON

reached Memphis yesterday. Fifteen thousand people received him.

CRIME

One of the Nebraska man burners turned State's evidence and the prosecution closed.

Jeff Davis, negro, sentenced to be hung, has been reprieved.

LOST.

A mate and two seamen of the schooner Baird were lost in a gale.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT

near Moscow killed six persons and wounded twenty-five.

THE WATER

around Szgeden is still six feet deep. Seventy-seven persons are known to be lost by the flood.

GETTING READY FOR TROUBLE.

The Sultan announces that he will depose the Khedive of Egypt and appoint Halam Pasha in his place. The Egyptian is getting ready for war.

Hunting in His Sleep.

Deacon Plants is acquiring a handsome reputation as a sportsman. He is a natural genius and can turn his hand to any thing that calls for nerve and happy thoughts. Since his recent citizenship in Bismarck he has fallen in with the nimrods and has been getting up early and making long trips into the country. Tuesday he was out at five o'clock and away. He found a first class pass, with ducks as touchingly shy. His companion thought of a clever trap for the wary bird. He hid the "Deacon" to drop down on the ground, receive a small load of hay on his back and decorate his hat with a few cottonwood trees. The Deacon followed instructions, and with a rest for his splendid gun was in a position to butcher all the ducks on the pond. The companion then circled around and in a short time was "shooting" ducks by the million. He watched them fly over the Deacon's ambush for a half hour without a single shot disturbing their flight. The Deacon's stupidity stirred the companion's blood, and he started back to see what the old fellow was up to. He found the hay, and the Deacon just asleep.

A Valuable Duck.
[Black Hills Journal.]

In the crop of a duck killed at Fort Ellis, Montana, was discovered what was thought to be gold. On the contents being passed out by J. W. Ponsford, such proved to be a fact, he having succeeded in obtaining eight specimens of flour gold. Mr. Ponsford then panned out some gravel obtained from the cellar of Mrs. Nelson's house, where the duck was killed, but was unable to obtain a color. He then ascertained that the gravel around the house was not obtained from the cellar,

but from a bar near the Fort. On panning out some of the gravel good colors were obtained. Mr. Ponsford has obtained permission to prospect the bar, which he expects to do in the near future. Considerable excitement exists at the Fort over the matter, and it is reported that a number of persons have already staked off claims.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Stevenson Barely Escapes Being Burned by Prairie Fires.

[Special Dispatch to the Tribune.]

FORT STEVENSON, April 12.—The Post was thrown into an intense excitement about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the report that prairie fires were raging with fearful velocity close to the outskirts of the garrison. Col. Moore, Post commander, ordered out nearly the entire force with wet blankets, whistles, etc., to fight the foe, and after three hours hard struggling, the fires were subdued. The wind was blowing at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and the flames spread very rapidly. Women and children became excited and ran to and fro, and some few began packing their household goods that they might be conveyed to a point of safety. The fire nearly surrounded the Post and at one time it seemed as if it must go. Two soldiers and an officer were slightly burned.

A COLD RIDE TO ETERNITY.

Three Naked Men Seen Floating Down the River With the Ice.

[Special Dispatch to the Tribune.]

FORT BUFORD, D. T., April 12.—During the recent break-up one of the most pitiful scenes ever witnessed on the Missouri river presented itself to the gaze of a few persons on the bank near Baker's wood yard. A black speck was seen floating with the ice near the middle of the river, and as it came nearer it was recognized as a raft bearing a load of human freight. Three unknown men were seen sitting closely together without a thread of clothing upon them, and apparently frozen to death. Nothing has been heard of them since, and they probably were drowned. The river was full of running ice at the time, making it impossible for any assistance to reach them. They were supposed to be deserters from Glendive.

RESTLESS REDS.

They Begin to Move and Promise Plenty of Fun.

[Special Dispatch to the Tribune.]

FORT BUFORD, D. T., April 12.—The Indians are becoming restless and are beginning to move. The Yanktons are dissatisfied and scarcely controllable. A scarcity of food at Poplar River and Wolf Point is the main cause. Runners from several hostile camps have made ventures to the Gros Ventres and other peaceable tribes with offers of presents, asking them to join in their hostile movements. Unless more provisions are granted they will nearly all unite, and the various tribes once cemented, the Indians of this country will make another bloody campaign.

Shortis, the alleged horse thief, escaped from the Post guard house on the 6th inst., and has not been seen since.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Bismarck Surrounded and Fort Lincoln Barely Escapes Burning.

For several days and nights previous to the rain on Wednesday last, the sky in every direction was illumined with rosy red blushes caused by the boldness of prairie fires. On Sunday and Monday last nearly the entire force of the garrison at Fort Lincoln turned out to battle with the fiery element. After repeated brilliant charges the smoke cleared away and the hay stacks were saved—another victory for the dashing Seventh. The scene presented on Tuesday night was indeed glorious. The bluffs beyond Mandan, on the rolling prairie, looked like a sea of fire. The wind was blowing gently, and the famished fiend traveled in the dry grass very rapidly. Occasionally it would stop to feast upon the remains of some hay stack or a deserted shack, and then go on its way like a snake reaching its forked tongue in every direction. On it came, first looking up on the hill-tops and then sweeping down into the ravines, until the banks of the Missouri were reached, where it halted and sighed at its short-sightedness in not having prepared itself for crossing, but finally sank down into oblivion, with a joyous shout as its straggling comrade was seen nearing the same objective point on the east bank.

Since the rain the landscape presents a dull, dismal, black appearance, but in a few days nature will have produced a grand transformation scene in the unfolding of her green mantle, and the boundless prairie will blossom in its youth again.

Considerable damage has been wrought by fires in southern Dakota and western Minnesota. Many farm houses have been burned and a large number of stock have perished.

RUGER AND THE ROVING REDS.

THE LAURELS WON BY MILES LIKELY TO FADE.

First Indian Outbreak of the Season—A U. S. Signal Officer Shot and a Soldier Killed—A Number of the Devils Seen West of Mandan—Trouble Brewing.

ON THE WAR PATH.

The Indians, a few Gros Ventres and Crows, have opened up the spring ball in the Yellowstone valley by an attack upon Johnson and Simpson's ranche at Terry's landing. They killed Johnson and badly wounded his partner. The cattle and horses of the neighborhood were run off and the authority of the military quietly snubbed. Several companies were ordered into the field from Forts Custer and Keogh. Nothing very alarming is expected from that quarter, but there is no telling what Sitting Bull will do. Several hundred of his lodges are still south of the line, hunting buffalo. Major Walsh expects them back on Canadian soil during this month. Gen. Miles inclines to the opinion that there may be trouble in June.

THE SUN DANCE

will come off in that month and the General believes it possible for the young braves to work up a hostile feeling that will result in a raid upon the new post on Milk river. The Eighteenth Infantry, about four hundred men, under the command of Gen. Ruger, will build and garrison the new post, and receive Sitting Bull. Ruger ranks Miles, and that may make a little unpleasantness. Miles knows all about Indians and Ruger all about Kulux. A conflict of feelings and information is inevitable. The introduction of Ruger into the department of Dakota adds

ANOTHER ELEMENT OF DISCORD, and the planting of him north of the Yellowstone and in the very face of the great Sioux warrior is a thorn in the side of the ambitious Miles. It is literally cutting Miles out and leaving him alone in his glory as commander of the Yellowstone District, covering Forts Custer, Keogh and Buford. Ruger will be in command of the Montana district, formerly run by Gen. Gibbon, now temporarily in command of the department.

Ruger's position will make him the central figure on the frontier, and from his reports and actions the country will get its knowledge of the whereabouts and intentions of

SITTING BULL.

That prominence will hurt Miles' feelings. He has deservedly established himself in the hearts of his Western countrymen, and he will not look favorably upon an intruder. Terry undoubtedly is pleased to see Ruger go to the front, as he has been piqued, in times past, with Miles' greatness and his inclination to assume authority outside of the regulation books. Terry and Sheridan both have had occasion to say to Miles, "Go slow young man!" Terry has actually reproved him. These great generals from St. Paul and Chicago don't like Miles' way of pushing things and reaping laurels. Miles is characterized as

A "WHIRLWIND."

when he gets on a hot trail, and his enterprise frequently leads him to a point not written down in the St. Paul and Chicago offices. While Miles may be baffled in this section in his endeavor to be a brigadier, there is a different status of things at Washington. His wife is Gen. Sherman's niece and Don Cameron's sister-in-law. With John Sherman, Gen. Sherman, Don Cameron and President Hayes personally interested in Gen. Miles' advancement, there is no doubt of his success. He must have that star even if old Daddy Townsend is summarily relieved from the office of Adjutant-General of the Army to make room for him.

NINE CHINAMEN WENT.

A correspondent of the Helena Herald from Salmon City, Idaho, under date of March 12th, states that on the 10th Loon Creek, a placer camp that obtained some prominence several years ago, was attacked by Indians. Five Chinamen were killed and four wounded, and the town burned to the ground. A party of white men went over from Jordan creek in company with several Celestials, buried the dead, and brought back the wounded. The Indians who made this murderous raid are believed to be of the band who escaped from Col. Green last summer.

AN OBSERVER SHOT AND SOLDIER KILLED.

Thursday Lieut. Grimes was advised by telegram under date of Fort Keogh, April 7th, that Sergeant Kennedy, of the signal corps, who arrived there that day from Deadwood, had been attacked by Indians forty miles from that post, and was shot in the hip. A soldier accompanying Kennedy was killed and scalped. Kennedy is in the hospital. From this incident and two others on the Yellowstone, it looks as if the Indians were on their savage ear. A small squad of Indians was seen passing north of Mandan on Thursday. It is gravely suggested that the graders and the engineering parties of the Northern Pacific will have to keep their weather peepers open. It looks as if there was to be music on the frontier. A Helena special reports a raiding party east of Fort Ellis, and a company of soldiers in pursuit. They cleaned out a few ranches and made

it altogether very disagreeable for the settlers.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

The Money that is Yearly Wasted on Foreign Missions.

[Washington Post.]

Minister Taylor is dead; Minister Maynard is visiting relations in Massachusetts; Minister Stoughton is traveling somewhere in Europe for his health; Minister Lowell has applied for and received a leave of absence, and will shortly leave his post; Minister Welsh is dissatisfied with his salary, and about ready to resign and come home; Minister Noyes is bobbing around the continent, attending Grant banquets and condoling with Minister Welsh; Minister Seward is, on his native heath, attending to pressing personal matters; Minister Marsh is sick and unable to attend to business, and Minister Foster is making preparations to come home on leave and assist in the occupancy of the late Senator Morton's shoes, at present located in Indiana.

Notwithstanding these varied diseases of body, mind and will of the ministers mentioned, our diplomatic relations with Germany, Turkey, Russia, Spain, Great Britain, France, China, Italy and Mexico continue to be of the most friendly character. There is not a ripple on the international surface, or the slightest prospect of a disturbance, so far as we are concerned, anywhere. What little business we have at these foreign courts is transacted carefully and expeditiously by the under officers of legation as it would be if the extraordinary envoys and plenipotentiary ministers, figuratively speaking, should decide to remain away permanently, and their places were kept vacant.

Each and every one of these gentlemen, however, with the exception of Mr. Taylor, who is dead, draws his salary with a punctuality which is only equalled by the regularity of his absence from his post of alleged duty. This is a total cost to the government of \$108,000 yearly. The value of the services performed by these ministers is pretty well gauged by the fact that the real work, if there be any such, of the legation goes on as well if not better when they are away from their stations as it does when they are nominally present. In other words, in the real sense of the word, they do absolutely nothing, for which distinguished service they draw large compensation.

The truth of the matter is summed up in the simple fact, that there exists no earthly necessity for the presence of these ministers or any of their costly subordinates at the seat of government of any of these countries, with the possible exception of Mexico. Our relations with the nations mentioned are purely commercial, and therefore are entirely in the hands of our consular representatives abroad, of whom we already have many and might with great propriety have more. It has been our national policy since the days of Washington and Madison to have nothing whatever to do with European international affairs and complications. This policy, if we are wise, will not be deviated from. Consequently the occupation, properly so-called, of our foreign ministers, has never commenced, and so long as the Madisonian theory obtains never will. There fore, what need of them?

Our true policy would be to withdraw these foreign nonentities and apply the money squandered on them to the development of our foreign commercial interests through the appointment of additional consular agents. This is what the Democratic party, when it comes into power in 1880, should immediately proceed to do.

Bismarck by Gaslight.

Most prominent among the features which tend to give Bismarck the appearance of a thriving metropolis, is the advent of gas. Mr. Bly, of the Sheridan House, justly deserves the credit of this enterprise. He now has both gas and steam pipes running to every room in his spacious hotel, and has his apparatus for generating gas on the way to this city. Dan Eisenberg's new store building will be supplied with gas from this source; also the sample room of Asa Fisher, and probably the drug store of J. P. Dunn. At no distant day nearly every building in Bismarck will be lighted by gas, and the dangerous kerosene lamp will be a thing of the past. It is a much cheaper article than kerosene, and where wooden buildings are closely packed together, as is the case on Main street, the chances of conflagration are lessened ninety per cent.

Transfer Ferry.

The Northern Pacific has leased the Denver for temporary transfer. The stage company now own her and propose to use her in the ferry trade between the landing and the Mandan levee. Gen. Rosser has completed the summer road from Mandan to the river. Complete connections will be established between Bismarck and the "Mushroom" on Monday.

"First Blood."

A jumper over at Mandan gave another jumper, who was on first jumper's lot, an entertainment of chin music. Second jumper slapped first jumper's mouth and first jumper whipped out a revolver and shot second jumper in the leg. Further particulars are suppressed by the vigilant Mandanites. The leg, however, will recover.

BRISTLING BUFORD BREVITIES.

THE BREAK-UP AND AMOUNT OF DAMAGE DONE.

Indignation of Settlers on the Sioux Reservation on Being Told to Remove—The Ranchmen of Less Consequence than Mr. Sitting Bull—Indian Rumors.

[From our Special Correspondent]

HAPPY BUFORDITES.

FORT BUFORD, April 5.—The average Bufordite looks upon water as a great aid in navigation. Viewed from other standpoints I am not sure that he holds it in high estimation; on the contrary, being somewhat Democratic in his tendencies, I am constrained to believe he prefers his Hermitage or Contury straight, unless, indeed, at seasonable times, he may look with favor upon that special brand of water yclept "Apollinaris."

This leads me to remark that we have been favored with plenty of water, without regard to previous condition of servitude, etc.

It is the usual thing to refer to the oldest inhabitant.

Hunting up this greatest of all authorities we are informed that his memory of floods, though not extending back to time immemorial, still goes rearward to 1866, and that since that year the great Missouri has not been so high.

In the absence of anyone to dispute it, we modern residents courageously assert that we do not believe the river ever was higher.

MISSOURI'S MIGHT.

Being no respecter of persons, corporations or Governments, the Missouri "rose in its might," captured a U. S. Ferry boat, surrounded and overwhelmed a dairy man's Ranch, made prisoners of the government boat-house and bore it away on its triumphal march to the gulf; threatened for a while to take even the storehouse on the landing, but probably left us this souvenir, as a convenient water-mark, whereon its imprint may be shown to those venturesome mariners, who, during the season, may trust themselves on its bosom, from Bismarck to points in Montana, "connecting with stages through to Helena city."

There are several counties to be heard from, but so far as is known, much damage has been done along the river by the high water.

At the Muddy the "big bridge," which Mr. Matthews had erected, at great expense, was carried away and Robert now intends to try it again, as he is energetic and is bound to have a permanent bridge at that point he will undoubtedly succeed.

Some of the ranchmen in this upper country are uneasy.

RANCHMEN RILED.

It seems that an order has lately been issued from the Interior Department removing all trespassers, i. e. settlers from the Indian reservation, (Sioux) Dr. Bird agent at Poplar River Agency, has addressed letters to all ranchmen on the reservation, ordering them away. Boyd and Congdon, who were located above here at the Muddy, have already "folded their tents" and are now hunting up a suitable location on the Bismarck road for their stock ranch.

This movement on the "enemies of poor Lo" strikes some very worthy men who have settled on the Yellowstone, and who, besides furnishing wood for steamboats navigating that river, have been making laudable efforts to cultivate the soil. No one who has traveled through this country in the winter season can ever forget the feeling of relief he experienced when gaining the ranche of some one of these settlers, and certainly no actual resident of the country will gainsay their usefulness or their right to encouragement.

JUSTICE WANTED.

If the land they occupy is wanted for Sitting Bull or any of his friends, they will have to give it up, but the time is not far distant when the land will have to be given up for settlement. Why not make some arrangement now that would leave these men in peaceable possession of their claims? They are certainly of some benefit to the country. Can as much be said on the other side?

With the commencement of spring come the usual rumors of Indian movements. As far as Sitting Bull is concerned, there is no doubt he is on the other side of the line, but his followers, a goodly portion of them, are on this side. There are no buffalo north of the boundary and though the hostiles, from all accounts, have ammunition and arms they must come to this side of the line for food.

Everything is quiet now, but there are many stories in circulation of coming "ractions" when the grass grows, and as Mr. Indian is at no time to be depended on, the present season may be one of interest. Who knows? Rex.

By Stage.

The stages to the Hills are all well filled now and the addition of another daily stage is a matter of only a few days. The following passengers left this morning: Walter Smith, Wm. Haney, R. W. Miller, Alex. Amatt, James Holkyard, John Mehl.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Nearly 2,000,000 cattle, mostly young, will be driven from Texas north before the hot weather of August begins. The number of cattle in a "drive" is generally 3,000, though it is sometimes much larger.

Southern planters acknowledge that the exodus of negroes to the West is most unfortunate and may seriously interfere with all the agricultural interests of the South, yet they are offering the blacks no inducements to remain.

Rev. Dr. Bolls, of Cleveland, says there are but four Protestant Episcopal clergymen in this country who have never changed their parish, and who have passed, or nearly passed their fiftieth year of rectorship. They are Rev. John Brown of St. George's Church, Newburg, N. Y.; Rev. W. C. Mead of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, Conn.; Rev. Theodore Edson of St. Ann's Church, Lowell, Mass.; and Rev. W. Shelton, D. D., of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo.

It is generally supposed that "perique" tobacco is a peculiar plant and can only be grown in St. James Parish, Louisiana. This is a mistake. It is merely subjected to a peculiar treatment. While the plant is growing, the smaller leaves near the top are stripped off, and the lower leaves attain a prodigious size in consequence. These are then taken and pressed for some weeks, without being allowed to dry thoroughly. Perique is largely used in the manufacture of cigarettes.

As a proof of the humidity given to the atmosphere by trees, experiments show that the "Washington elm" at Cambridge, Mass., with its 200,000 square feet of leaf surface, transpires seven and three-quarter tons of clear water vapor in twelve diurnal hours of clear weather. From this it is inferred that a grove, consisting of 500 trees, each with a leaf surface equal to that of the elm mentioned, would return to the atmosphere 3,875 tons of aqueous vapor in twelve hours.

The emigration from Pennsylvania this spring is beyond parallel. On Tuesday the emigrants who departed from Harrisburg numbered quite three thousand, chiefly from Lebanon, Cumberland, Fulton, Dauphin, Mifflin, and other Middle and Eastern counties. A large colony of Dunkards were among the moving mass, while very many belonged to the class of substantial farmers. One party had sold a fine farm for \$30,000, in order to found a new home in the far West.

Ex-Gov. HUBBARD of Connecticut is dissatisfied because his favorite daughter has married a coachman, who, however, may turn out to be a satisfactory husband after all. Mr. Hubbard's lot is lucky compared with that of the late Mr. James Rowland of Fayette, Missouri, who was the guardian of a beautiful niece, 19 years old. The niece was in love with a young man to whose suit her uncle was determinedly opposed, and the young woman, instead of eloping with her lover, poisoned herself. When the uncle discovered the fate of his niece, he shot himself through the brain. The effect of the tragedy upon the bereaved lover not reported.

As there are fears of a return of the yellow fever next summer, the manner in which the Russian Government prevented a renewal of the plague of 1771 is worthy of notice, although in this country the plan would not be likely to be adopted. As soon as it was known that even irascible Russia it would be impossible to compel the survivors of the scourge to destroy all the old clothing in the infected districts the Government went into the rag business, and advertised to pay the highest price for cast-off garments, old rags, etc. The experiment was a complete success, the rags were burned, and the plague did not reappear.

The cost of Congressman Whiteaker's hurried trip from Oregon to attend the opening of Congress, including the special palace car from San Francisco to Ogden, is estimated to have been from \$1,500 to \$4,500. He went from his home to San Francisco, which he had not seen for nineteen years, by steamer. The voyage was very stormy, and he was sick, hungry, and exhausted when he reached the Golden Gate. It was his purpose to recruit his strength by a stay of some days in San Francisco, but he was seized immediately on landing, hurried across San Francisco Bay to the railway station of the Central Pacific Railroad, where a special locomotive and palace car were waiting, with steam up, and was whirled away with nothing in the way of food aboard except some cold luncheon, nor did the car stop anywhere to get a warm meal for the drooping Congressman until the regular train that was sure to bring him to Washington in time was overtaken. It took about twenty-four hours to do it, during which double the usual time was made. Who is to pay the expense of this extraordinary trip has not been stated, but it is not Mr. Whiteaker.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

It is reported from Wichita, April 8th that the Cheyenne Indians are on the war path.

In Chicago, April 5th, John Lamb convicted of the murder of officer Race was sentenced to be hung June 20.

In a quarrel at Kaufman Texas, April 5th, John Kell shot dead Charles Smith, a nephew of Congressman Brown of Kentucky.

It is reported from Ottawa that Indians at Lapelle river have seized the government stores there, not from any rebellious design but probably from hunger.

In Indianapolis, April 5th, the jury in the case of Warren Tate, who murdered William Lowe in the corridor of the court house last September, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, April 8, issued warrants for the execution, June 5, of Nimrod Spittenhower, for the murder of John Newergoll, at Lebanon; and Peter Swangler, colored, for the murder of John Anderson, at Chambersburg.

A San Jose dispatch gives a brief account of a tragedy in the foothills near that city. Four members of a family were horribly mutilated by an ax or similar weapon. The mother of the family is missing. It is not known whether she is killed or escaped to the woods. The family lived in seclusion in a rough habitation. Nothing is known of them previous to coming here a few months ago. There is no clue to the perpetrator, and no motive is assigned for the deed. The family had no property to excite cupidity.

CASUALTIES.

A disastrous fire occurred in St. Louis, on the night of April 4th.

The Pope's brother, Thomas Pecci will be created cardinal at the Easter consistory. There was a \$70,000 incendiary fire at Niverville, on the Hudson river, near Hudson, N. Y., March 31st.

Judge James R. Stewart of Baltimore, a member of the 35th and 36th Congresses died April 4, aged 71 years.

In the Rhode Island State election April 3, the vote was, Republican 9,718, Democratic 5,515, majority 372.

A Berlin telegram of March 2, says, the Emperor William is steadily improving and is expected out of doors soon.

Bismarck has received many birth-day congratulations. Even the liberal papers publish complimentary articles.

At the municipal election in Wellsburg, W. Va., April 3rd, the anti-license ticket was elected by a handsome majority.

A famine prevails in upper Egypt. An English commission sent to investigate report several thousand deaths from starvation.

The two St. Louis firemen, killed on Friday night, the 4th of April, were buried on Sunday, April 6th, with imposing ceremony.

David T. Corbin of South Carolina, who unsuccessfully contested the seat of Senator Butler has been appointed by the President chief justice of the supreme court of Utah.

A landslide on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Pittstown, Pa., March 31, threw the locomotive of the New York passenger train from the track, killing the engineer, and seriously injuring the fireman.

A large Norwegian church, five miles from Eden, Iowa, was burned by the late prairie fire. In the same neighborhood a child was fatally burned, and the father was terribly burned in trying to save the child. Three lives were also lost near Beloit.

On the night of March 31st, a fire was discovered at Minneapolis, Minn., in the feed store of Day & Gilmore, at 905 Washington avenue south. A delay of ten minutes in sounding the alarm, the inflammable material with which the store was stocked, caused the fire to make rapid headway, and when the firemen reached the scene the building and the one adjoining, 209 Washington avenue, were all ablaze. In a few seconds the building on the south side, 905, caught fire. The brick wind which prevailed, caused the fire to burn fiercely, but the firemen worked with a will and in an hour's time had it under control. The three buildings named were consumed. The fire caught from a stove in Day & Gilmore's feed store. Loss about \$9,000. Insurance \$3,000.

The Sioux City, Iowa, Journal has startling reports of the ravages of the destructive prairie fires up the Big Sioux Valley and throughout Southern Dakota. The fires on Saturday were of unusual force and destructive beyond precedent. Poles on the telegraph line on the Sioux City & Pembina railroad were burned, so the lines have been down, and reports from that quarter are not full. A merchant of Eden, in Sioux City Monday, tells harrowing tales of losses in that quarter March 29th. From his store door, the town occupying an elevated position, he counted thirteen farmhouses in flames, and he says more than forty farmers in that vicinity have lost every thing, houses, barns, hay, seed grain, etc. The flames traveled with such rapidity that the people were unable to save anything. The stricken people are dazed by the terrible blow that has fallen on them. Loss of life is also reported.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The President has nominated Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the census.

Gen. Grant has accepted the invitation of the King of Siam to visit his dominions.

The Pope in a circular letter warmly advocates allegiance to King Alfonso o pain.

The Pope has received 20,000 francs from the Count and Countess Chambord, of France.

Irish Fletcher, a member of the English parliament, has committed suicide by shooting himself.

An Elk, Nebraska dispatch of March 21st, says, L. R. Bradley, Ex-Gov. of Nevada, is dead. Age 71 years.

The latest telegrams from Madrid, Spain, say the condition of Princess Christiana is nearly hopeless.

The Ohio Democratic State committee have decided to hold the State nominating convention at Columbus, June 4.

Capt. Edward O'Meara Condon, the Fenian, has been appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department at Washington.

The Pope has sent an autograph letter to Queen Victoria welcoming her to Italy, and expressing good wishes for her welfare.

Gen. Miles regards Sitting Bull as the ablest and most powerful living Indian chief, and ranks him with Tecumseh and King Phillip.

In the election April 7th, Detroit, Mich. was carried by the Democrats. In the State Campbell, Republican was elected justice of the Supreme Court.

Secretary Sherman went to New York April 7th, on business connected with four per cent. bonds, and other matters relating to refunding the public debt.

The late Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte by her will devised all real and personal property to her grandsons Jerome Napoleon and Charles Joseph Bonaparte.

In the house of commons at Ottawa, April 8, a member for British Columbia asked leave to introduce a bill for the peaceable separation of British Columbia from Canada. No one seconding the motion the Speaker ruled it out of order, and the matter was dropped.

A letter has been received by Archbishop Purcell from Cardinal Simeoni, secretary to the Pope, declining to accept the archbishop's resignation on account of his long service to the church. The archbishop was instructed to select a coadjutor with the right of succession to the see of Cincinnati.

A letter from the cardinal vicar is published complaining bitterly of the existence in Rome of Protestant schools supported chiefly by foreign money. It announces that the Pope has appointed a vigilance committee to increase and improve the Catholic schools, and appeals to the nobility and clergy to subscribe for their support.

A letter of the Pope to Cardinal Vicar is published, in which the Pope announces that as the success of the movement for increasing and improving Catholic schools will greatly depend upon his pecuniary means, he proposes to contribute annually as large an amount of money as his private means will permit, and as the conservation of the faith in Rome is connected with the interest of Catholics, he will also devote to the Roman schools as much of Peter's pence as the needs of the church will permit.

Local elections were held in Ohio, April 7th. Republicans elected their whole ticket in Cleveland by 15,000 majority.

In Akron the Democratic city ticket was elected. Painesville, the Democrats elected out of three councilmen. Warren, Republican ticket elected. Fremont, Democrats elected the Mayor. Geneva, Ravenna and Elyria elected Republican tickets. In the City of Columbus the Republicans made a clean sweep. In Cincinnati the Republicans elected their candidate for Mayor. In Toledo the Nationals carried the city. In Sandusky the Democrats elected the Mayor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt, April 5th, at Cadiz Spain.

Three feet of snow was reported in and around North Troy, Vermont, April 3.

Two hundred and thirty more communists have been pardoned in France.

Dr. Charles Jewett, the widely known temperance lecturer died at Norwich, Conn., April 3rd.

The steamer, Northwest, left Detroit, Mich., for Cleveland O., April 1, the first boat of the season.

A valuable painting of Christ has been stolen from Campo de Ciptara church in Andalusia, Spain.

The United States steamer Plymouth with yellow fever on board has been ordered into quarantine at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

From Duluth lake navigation was reported to be open. March 28th, the steamer Siskiwi left with 20 passengers for Prince Arthur's landing.

It is reported that the wheat in Kansas never looked better. Late rains have been very beneficial to the fields. An increased acreage has been put in.

A Lahore telegram of April 3rd, says the British, under Capt. Gough, defeated 5,000 Afghans, killing 400. The British loss was three officers and three men killed, and 31 wounded.

David McIVER, one of the proprietors of the Cunard line of ocean steamers, and a member of parliament writes that he does not know of any nation whose trade prospects are so gloomy as Great Britain's.

A hard freeze occurred in South Carolina, on the night of April 3, which seriously damaged early vegetable crops. The loss to truck farmers around Charleston is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

A Paris telegram of April 8th, says the Bonapartists are much animated at the almost certain triumph of the Bonapartist candidate for the chamber of deputies in the district of the Champs Elysees on the second ballot.

A suit is pending in San Francisco, John A. Burke vs. J. C. Flood et al. to recover \$26,000,000 which defendants are alleged to have unlawfully appropriated from the funds of the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company.

A Bloomington, Ill., special to the Chicago Tribune April 3rd, says the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington railroad was sold at Lafayette for \$1,450,000 to Lyman, New York; Eels Cleveland, and Cummings, Pekin. The road extends from Bloomington to Lafayette.

April 2d, the Senate confirmed Andrew D. White, New York, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Germany; Cornelius A. Logan, Illinois, minister resident to the Central American States; Jacob H. Stewart, St. Paul, surveyor general for the district of Minnesota; A. R. Norton, United States marshal for the northern district of Texas, and Jefferson P. Kidd, associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota.

A London telegram of April 1st has the following: Thirty home rulers voted

with the liberals in the division in the house of commons on the resolution of censure upon the Zulu war policy of the government. The Times, which generally supports the government, says: All the opposition maintained was that Sir Bartle Frere had acted unjustifiably, and the course taken towards him by the government was indefensible. In this contention it will, we believe, be the general opinion that they were justified, and the government's numerical victory is a moral defeat. The main question, however, of our course in south Africa remains undetermined, and must some day be discussed with the utmost care.

CONGRESS SUMMARY.

SENATE, April 2d.—Bills introduced, among them one providing for a treaty with Mexico. Senator Hoar's resolution for restricting legislation to the objects moved in the called session, and condemning the unconstitutional and revolutionary Democratic programme was laid on the table, yeas 25, nays 20. Senator Blaine said at a future time the Republicans would ask a direct vote on resolution. A report against the admission of Bell of N. H. the appointment of the Governor was made, and will come up for future consideration. A minority report in favor of admitting Bell was presented. The Senate went into executive session and when the doors were re-opened, adjourned.

HOUSE, April 2.—The House went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill, and the entire session was spent in debate, for and against the proposed rider legislation. Finally the general debate was ordered to be closed on Friday, and the committee rose and the House adjourned.

HOUSE, April 3.—The debate on the army appropriation bill was continued, and able and eloquent speeches were made on both sides. An evening session thinly attended was held, and several speeches made, after which a recess was taken till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE, April 4. The entire session was spent in debate on the army appropriation bill and its proposed adjuncts. Mr. New offered an amendment providing that nothing in the section shall be construed as abridging or affecting the duty or power of the President of the United States, under the constitution, to send troops on application of the legislature or executive of a state. Mr. Baker, Indiana, offered an amendment to the amendment making it unlawful for any one to have on his person fire arms, bowie knives, clubs or bludgeons in the vicinity of places where an election is being held. The chairman, in ruling out Baker's amendment as not germane to an army bill, encountered a good share of opposition from Mr. Conger, against whom he threatened to call in the services of the sergeant-at-arms, to which Conger replied with defiance. Finally, however, the angry passions subsided, the committee arose and the House, after ordering all debate on the bill and amendments to close at 12:30 o'clock to-morrow, took a recess until 11 to-morrow.

HOUSE, April 5th.—The debate on the army appropriation bill was continued. Various amendments were proposed and rejected, and some agreed to. The committee of the whole then rose and reported the bill to the House. The amendments to the bill, which were all unimportant, were agreed to, without division. Mr. Cannon asked Mr. Sparks for an opportunity to have a yeas and nays vote on the repealing section. Mr. McMahon objected. The bill was then passed—yeas 148, nays 122—a strict party vote. The Greenbackers voted as follows: Affirmative—De La Matry, Ford, Gillette, Jones, Ladd, Lowe, Murch, Stevenson, Weaver and Yokum; negative—Barlow and Forsythe. The result was received with applause on the Democratic side. Mr. Clymer moved that when the House adjourned it be to Tuesday next. Adopted—yeas 154, nays 109. Greenbackers, with the exception of Barlow, voted in the negative, as did also a number of Democrats. The House then adjourned.

SENATE, April 7.—The army appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the committee on appropriations. The New Hampshire Senatorial case was considered, the question being on the amendment by Senator Hoar declaring Charles H. Bell, entitled to the seat. After some debate, the further consideration of the subject went over till to-morrow. Senator Ingalls introduced a bill for the relief of the central branch of the Union Pacific railway company. A resolution to appoint a select committee to examine into all matters relating to the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company was adopted. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

SENATE, April 8.—The army appropriation bill was reported from the House without amendment. Senator Blaine gave notice of an amendment making it a penal offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any military, naval or civil officer, or for any other person, except for the purposes named in the bill, to appear armed with a deadly weapon of any description, within a mile of any polling place, where a general or special election for representative to Congress is being held. Senator Bayard introduced a bill to repeal the act passed in 1862 providing test oaths and disqualifications of jurors in courts of the United States and asked unanimous count to put in on its passage. Senator Edmunds objected, and the bill was referred to the committee on judiciary, and after debate the Senate, without action, adjourned.

HOUSE, April 8th.—The House went into committee of the whole on the legislative bill, consideration to be under the five minute rule, and all general debate to be reserved until the principal features of the bill are reached. Several amendments were submitted, one by Mr. Fort providing that hereafter, when legal tender treasury notes are reissued they be in the same denominations as originally issued. Mr. Garfield raised the point of order that the amendment changed an existing law, and was not in the interest of economy, which point of order was sustained by Chairman Mills, and the amendment was ruled out. After finishing consideration of sixty pages of the bill the committee rose and House adjourned.

A kind of traffic in children has been carried on in the Russian province of Pskov, under the stress of hard times. A canvasser will go among the poor peasants, and induce them, by offers of small sums of money, to surrender their boys, between seven and twelve years of age, to be put in apprenticeship for three or five years. He takes them to St. Petersburg, where he furnishes supplies of them to the factories, receiving from ten to fifteen roubles for each boy. There are women who scour the province for girls, from seven to fourteen years old, and these also are taken to St. Petersburg to be hired out.

Bonnet-strings are tied in a large loose bow under the chin, not at the side, or they are simply crossed in front, the ends forming a jabot.

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A LOVE'S TEST.
From the Boston Transcript.
[We are allowed by the publishers to say that the following poem, from the "Masque of Poets," is from the hand of the late Bayard Taylor.]
I sat to day beneath the pine
And saw the long lake shine.
The wind was weary, and the day
Sank languidly away
Behind the forest's purple rim;
The sun was fair to me, I tried for him!
I did not miss you. All was sweet,
Sky, earth and soul complete
In harmony, which could afford
No more, nor spoil the chord.
Could I be blest, and you afar,
Were other I, or you, than what we are?
The sifted silver of the night
Rained down a strange delight;
The moon's moist beam on meadows made
Pale bars athwart the shade.
And murmurs crept from tree to tree,
Mysterious whispers—not from you to me!
I stirred the embers, roused the brand
And mused: on either hand
The pedigree of human thought
Sang, censured, cheered or taught.
Pursuing each Titanic line,
I caught no echo from your soul to mine!
And last, when life recast its form
To passive rest and warm,
Ere the soft, lingering senses cease
In sleep's half-conscious peace,
The wish I might have fashioned died
In dreams that never brought you to my side!
Farewell! my nature's highest stress
Mine equal shall possess.
'Tis easier to renounce, or wait
Happily, the perfect fate.
My coldness is the haughty fire
That naught consumes except its full desire!

Fashion's Spring Novelties.
Position plaits and fan trimmings in the back of basques are revived.
The turban is the fashionable cap for young ladies and young married women. The panier scarf draperies of Paris-made dresses are stiffened with crinoline. Panier scarfs and draperies appear on all Paris dresses brought over this spring.
Caps made of silk handkerchiefs, in turban or Normandy form, are much worn.
Bandana and gay plaid handkerchiefs are made up into dresses for misses and little girls.
Shades of yellow, from pale straw or corn, to deep tan and old gold, are very fashionable.
Silk handkerchiefs in Oriental designs and colors are preferred for dressy breakfast caps.
Raine pebble buttons look like diamonds at night. The price varies from 75 cents a dozen up.
Very large flowers, especially roses and chrysanthemums, are used in bonnet decorations.
Scarfs of fine net, edged with Breton lace, are as often worn for bonnet strings as for neckties.
The marked features in the new over-skirts are the shirred fronts and bouffant back draperies.
French bunting, a fine, light wool goods, is the material in use for spring and summer half mourning costumes.
A girl's or silvered wooden horse-shoe, tied to a small case with pink, blue, or red ribbon, is the fancy what-not ornament of the moment.
French chips are brought out in shades of color to match costumes, such as pale blue, dark blue, tan, chamois, gray, beige, brown and dark green.
Diamond ribbon collar necklaces are the fashion of the passing moment, set in pave style, and with clasps that make them available either for a pair of bracelets or for a necklace.
The novelty in spring bonnets is of soft chip, or Tuscan straw, with a large brim of the same dimensions all around; this brim the milliners indent to suit the face of the wearer.
A new fancy that will probably "take," is to face the skirts of dressy costumes with red silk, under which the lace balayouse is basted, making a very pretty and striking dress effect.
The newest white lawn and cambric waists have the fronts in field style, made with a separate piece in six plaits on each side, sewed in the shoulder seam, and tapering to the waist.

COTTON FABRICS.
Among the newest fabrics displayed to be worn when summer days are long, are cotton goods of the quaintest styles called mummy-cloth, heretofore used only for tidies and rugs. The colors are extremely delicate and faded, as a pale blue with a bronze stripe; again, a stripe formed altogether of clusters of faded pink flowers and olive foliage. Yet another style has a stripe of eger and sprays of pale lavender blossoms, and there are others of faint olive grounds with wandering May-flowers and apple blossoms. These faded tints are guaranteed to fade no more, and mummy-cloth short dresses, fascinating through their novelty, will have a popular summer existence. It is one yard wide, and fourteen yards are necessary for a short dress. Other new cotton goods are pretty armurs with white and creamy grounds; over these carelessly stray rose-vines, pale violets, or a bunch of forget-me-nots. Cotelina is also new, woven in lengthwise cords of reps, thinner than calico, with a ground of cream, white, or pale olive, strewn with little Dolly Varden bouquets of bright blossoms, or stripes of dragon blue contrasted with faint bronze green. Satin and fowl and cambrics show dainty chintz designs.

SILKS.
There is no doubt, says an eastern fashion authority, that the present popularity of brocades, used in combination with plain silk or velvet, has affected the sale and manufacture of silks proper. Nevertheless, the latter class of fabrics are always in demand. American brocades are in high favor, the supply for spring being more varied and beautiful than ever. The new designs show exceedingly handsome figures. The spring styles are introduced in all the fashionable colors, including several varieties in garnet shades, navy blue, drab, wood color, and "livery" color, which has been so popular during the winter, and when combined with velvet matching in shade forms a rich and elegant costume at a low price, as the brocade can be had at \$1.50 per yard. All silks and satins of American manufacture will also be popular dress materials this season. They are shown in a variety of colors for day and evening wear, and those in dark shades, sprinkled with white "polka dots," are very beautiful. They are of soft texture, drape gracefully, do not "crumple" easily and are twenty-two inches wide. The price is about \$1.50 per yard. There is a variety of shades in blue, and the black, with white "polka dot" combined with black velvet, forms a stylish costume. Summer silks are clouded over by china patterns, which show among small broken checks and stripes, while others in small quiet plaids are loosely woven, whence the name, sergo guardrille, which has been applied to them. Pekin stripes are shown in silks of one color, the satin and silk stripe alternating. Guipure is a name given a class of open-work fabrics of silken texture. Effective silks either white or in pale shades, are wrought in jardiniere stripes of medium width.

SHORT DRESSES IN ENGLAND.
English ladies are just beginning to adopt the fashion that has been in vogue in Paris for some time, of wearing short skirts for ball-room toilets. Now that quadrilles, and all square dances, are voted "slow" and tabooed, nothing is thought of but the value, for which the long-trained dresses are found extremely inconvenient, both to the wearer and her partners, especially the latter, who occasionally find themselves more intricately attached to a lady than is at all consistent with the times. To avoid these difficulties, many ladies have a cord from the end of the train, and a loop through which the gentleman's arm goes, and by which he holds up this troublesome appendage, but this at best, is a clumsy expedient, and not elegant, to say the least, while a short costume, just showing a pretty foot beneath, is both becoming and infinitely more convenient. Can the hesitation of our fair friends about adopting this fashion be caused by the non-existence of the pretty foot?

England Fifty Years Ago.
In those days there were no envelopes for letters, and postage was calculated by distance; 2 pence in the metropolitan district, 10 pence to York, 1 shilling and 2 pence to Edinburgh, 2 shillings to John o' Groat's House, and something almost prohibitive to the Continent of Europe. "Franks" were in great request, and members of both houses of Parliament were daily if not hourly besieged by letter-writers, to obtain the privilege of their names on the corners of epistles, which would not have been sent through the post at all unless they could be sent gratis. When Sir Rowland Hill proposed his scheme of a uniform rate of postage, he was considered a daring revolutionist, destined to ruin the country, even when he fixed the rate temporarily at 4 pence. When, after a quiet interval, to accustom the panic-stricken public to the great change originally contemplated, the rate was reduced to a penny, elderly people held up their hands in dismay and predicted the collapse, not only of the Post Office, but of the Empire of Great Britain. When I was a youth, women wore pendants. Are such articles ever seen in our day? At that time it was considered vulgar for a gentleman to wear a cotton shirt or a silk hat. The shirt of fine linen and the hat of beaver were *de rigueur*. Watches had double cases, between the outer and inner of which it was the custom to insert what were called watch-papers, on which were printed or written texts from Scripture, moral maxims, passages from the poets, or tender love effusions purporting to be original. Still more recently, and when in my prime, I remember that it was considered *contra bonos mores* and all the proprieties for a lady to ride in a handsome cab, or for a gentleman to smoke in a lady's presence, and worse still, if possible, for a lady to be seen in the streets with a gentleman who had a pipe or a cigar in his mouth. I remember—and it is scarcely a memory of older date than 30 years—when a gentleman in full dress was not compelled by fashion to attire himself like a clergyman or a tavern waiter, when the fashionable dress was a blue coat and gilt buttons and a colored or embroidered vest, and when bright colors in the waistcoat were not considered the exclusive right of the footman or the costermonger. I remember, too, when ladies were not ashamed to be economical in their attire, and did not allow their silks or satins to trail on the ground, but wore their "gowns," as they were called, at a length that just reached the ankle, and allowed the dainty little feet and a portion of the leg to be seen. This fashion pleased the gentlemen, and did no harm to the ladies, conducted greatly to comfort in walking, besides saving a considerable sum in the dress-maker's account.—*All the Year Round*.

To Revive Frosted Plants.
Plants are often frosted through neglect and allowed to die through ignorance. Those that have been quite severely nipped may be saved if treated rightly. The proper way is, when the frost has been partially dried out of them, naturally, to drench them with cold water from a fine-nosed watering-pot, and immediately cover again and let them so remain until they regain their natural color. When they are removed, clip off all such parts as are blackened. As soon as it is discovered that a plant has been touched by frost, remove it to a cool, dark room, and on no account suffer the sun to shine on it. If they can be covered so as to exclude air as well as light, it is better still. Dahlias, cannas and the like need not be removed until

the frosts are severe enough to blacken the leaves.—*Herald*.
A BROKEN STRING.
Sing, and to you! No—no—with one note jarred
The harmony of life's long chord is broken,
Your words were light and by light lips spoken,
And yet the music that you loved is marred.
One string, my friend, is dumb beneath your hand,
Strike and it throbs and vibrates at your will.
Falters upon the verge of sound, and still
Falls back as sea waves shattered on the strand.
Touch it no more, for you shall not regain
The sweet lost tone. Take what is left, or let
Life's music sleep to death. Let us forget
The perfect melody we seek in vain—
And yet perchance, some day before we die,
As half in dreams we hear the night wind sweep
Around our windows, when we fain would sleep.
Laden with one long, sobbing, moaning cry,
One faint, far tone will waken, and will rise
Above the great wave voice of mortal pain;
Hand will touch hand and lips touch lips again,
As in the darkness it recedes and dies;—
Or lingering in the summer evening glow,
Then, when the passion of the crimson West
Burning like some great heart that cannot rest,
Stains as with blood the waters as they flow,
Some old forgotten tones may rise and wake
Our dying youth, and set our hearts aflame
With their old sweetness—to our lips the name
Of love steal softly, for the old love's sake.
—*Cornhill Magazine*.
Napoleon and Moscow.


It had been prophesied that Russia could not successfully resist Napoleon's attack; even when a much less overwhelming invasion had been contemplated than had now taken place. And those prophecies had come true. The Russians had given up one position after another, had been defeated in the field, and finally had lost their capital. Only one anticipation had remained unrealized. The Russians had refused to acknowledge themselves vanquished by signing a treaty of peace. Their armies still kept the field, and a Landwehr had been set on foot. So far Napoleon's success had fallen short of his expectation, as it had done in Spain, where he had likewise been unable to quell the national resistance. It was possible that this obstinacy might so far embarrass Napoleon as to oblige him to give up the capital again, to repossess Smolensk, and continue the war in a position nearer to his own frontier. But as this frontier was not, as we are apt to imagine, the frontier of France, but that of Prussia and the Duchy of Warsaw, his position with respect to the enemy would still be one of enormous superiority. That he would remain at Moscow too long and expose his army to a Russian winter, which might no doubt cause him serious losses, was surely not to be imagined. A leader of his experience would be in no danger of such a miscalculation, and even a leader accustomed to strokes of audacity would, when responsible for so vast an army, be awed into prudence. And thus the firmness of the Russian Czar and nation might be expected not only to prolong the war, to give Napoleon such a check as he had received in Spain, to compel him to adopt other means for quelling their resistance, but by no means to cause him any serious disaster, much less such a disaster as might shake the whole fabric of his power. It would carry us far into the history of France if we should try to explain how it could have happened that such vast destinies should depend upon the clearness of judgment of a single man, so that a fit of rashness and eccentricity in Napoleon should change the face of the world and doom millions to death. It is a less intricate question how Napoleon could be capable of making the mistake he made at Moscow. We are to consider that the course he took might have been completely successful. Alexander's firmness might have yielded after a little delay to the clamors of his brother and the entreaties of his mother. Nothing is more characteristic of Napoleon than his vivid conception of the character of those with whom he had to deal. We may imagine that in his mind it was registered as a certainty that Alexander would not be firm. No doubt another General would not have dreamed of staking the existence even of an ordinary army upon the soundness of an impression of this kind. But Napoleon would not have been over and over again risked everything to obtain a result that could not be gained by ordinary methods. Such a calculation as he now acted upon had succeeded with him many times before. He ought, indeed, to have known that he was not exempt from failure. His Egyptian failure and his blunder in Spain must have cost him many moments of secret chagrin, but the world had been so blind to all this ill-luck and had so steadily persisted in regarding him as invincible that he may well have come to believe himself so. Meanwhile, the scale of his affairs had become so gigantic that a single exception to his usual good fortune might have infinite consequences; the slightest aberration in his mind might be represented by the complete transformation of Europe; just as the infinitesimal displacement of a telescope will make a difference of a million of miles in an astronomical calculation. Thus to explain the largest and most sudden reverse of fortune that the world ever saw we have to put together three conditions each unprecedented. First, the course of French history from Louis XIV., through the Revolution to Napoleon, had produced an intense autocracy, unparalleled in the history of civilized States; second, this autocracy was welded by one who, by a very peculiar course of life, had been trained to hazardous strokes of policy and strategy, such as are altogether forbidden to ordinary rulers; thirdly, its affairs were on an unprecedented scale of magnitude.—*Life and Times of Stein*, J. R. Seely.

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for \$3.00; \$7.00 one for \$4.50;
\$8.00 one for \$5.50; all nickel-plated with steel barrels and cylinder—rifled.
Also Rifles, Shot-Guns, etc., at greatly-reduced prices. We beat them all in prices and quality. Catalogue Free. New York, N. Y. ALAN FACTURING CO., J. H. LITTLEFIELD, Western Agent, Gordon Building, corner Clark and Lake st. Chicago, Ill.

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Contracting and Building of every nature. Special attention given to Fine Job Work.
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CHICAGO,
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST
—AND IN EVERY RESPECT—
Best ROUTE from
St. Paul to Chicago.
It traverses a finer country, with grander scenery, and connects more business centres and pleasure resorts than any other Northwestern Line.
It is the ONLY THROUGH LINE VIA MILWAUKEE, the Commercial Metropolis of Wisconsin.
It is the only Northwestern Line connecting in same Depot in Chicago, with any of the great Eastern or Southern lines, and is the most conveniently located with reference to any depot, hotel or place of business in that city.
It is the only line running its own Palace Sleeping Cars from the Northwest into Chicago, or from Chicago to the Northwest.
It is the ONLY LINE using the WESTINGHOUSE IMPROVED "AUTOMATIC" AIR BRAKE, and the said Brake is on all Passenger Trains.
It uses the Miller Patent Platform and Coupler.
It has a perfect steel rail track, thoroughly ballasted.
It makes sure connections in Chicago with all roads running East, South and West, including Central of Iowa, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, for St. Louis, Texas and Kansas Points; and makes close connections at St. Paul with Northern Pacific trains.
Tickets from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago are good either via Hastings, Red Wing, Winona, La Crosse, (the famed Mississippi River Division), Sparta, Kilbourn, Watertown, or via Owatonna, Faribault, Austin, McGregor, Prairie du Chien and Madison.
ST. PAUL DEPOT, corner Jackson Street and Levee. CITY OFFICE, 118 East Third Street, corner Jackson street.
J. A. CHANDLER, General Agent.
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Local business notices, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Original poetry, \$1 per line.
All bills for Advertising will be collected monthly.

BISMARCK, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1879.

Quoting an item from THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE, the St. Paul Pioneer-Press says it is "good, if true." This is extending an advantage to THE TRIBUNE over the Pioneer-Press, about whose articles the doubt is entirely as to excellence.

The Chicago Times says that it will support for the Presidency, Sherman in preference to Thurman, Blaine before Hendricks, and Tilden before Grant. By this the Times intends to prophesy the election of either Thurman, Grant or Hendricks.

It is remarked by the Fargo Republican that "Squire Marelius has ordered 4,000 blank marriage certificates for immediate use." This massive job will probably be supplemented by an order for 4,000 blank indictments against Squire Marelius for bigamy.

Speaking of Bismarck, the Champion says, "our people, manifesting the right kind of spirit, will double its population within a year." This calls for considerable of a manifestation, but it is in a line from which our people have never yet been known to shrink.

Rockport has a new weekly six column folio paper, and Dakota is afflicted with the advent of another Pioneer. Messrs. White & Rutan, are the proprietors of the new enterprise, and volunteer the information that they will industriously and conscientiously represent the interests of the Jim river valley.

We feel constrained to refuse our support to the Yankton Herald in its charge against the Elk Point Courier, that it swindled the Territory out of two dictionaries. A careful examination of the Courier's last issue fails to disclose any evidence that there is a dictionary anywhere about that establishment.

Mr. Frank E. Nevins, of the Chicago Tribune, and one of the brightest newspaper men in Illinois, refused to answer certain questions when brought before the Sucker legislature, and was sent to jail for contempt. His paper is standing by him vigorously, and it looks as though he were liable to get the best of it.

An accident in the press room of the Jamestown Alert has delayed that enterprising paper for a short time, and put its editor to considerable expense and trouble. Mr. Foster is exerting himself to repair the damage, and as soon as that is accomplished the Bismarck patrons of the Alert will be regularly served with the freshest news from that interesting section of the Jim River Valley.

Chicago has been struggling along for years without a Democratic paper, and the result has been the enriching of the radicals. Lately the Chicago Herald, Simon pure Democratic, was established, and besides proving itself one of the spiciest sheets in the West, has in a few weeks contrived to alter the political face of local affairs as to carry the town by about 4,000 majority. It only shows what can be done.

A Mr. Zachariah Chandler has sent to THE TRIBUNE a copy of a speech purporting to have been made by him, upon the subject of pensioning Jeff Davis. We hasten to inform Mr. Chandler that we rather like the tone of the speech, but we especially admire the character of the job work displayed in the pamphlet. What is the expense of such a job as that, Mr. Chandler, over where you live, and where did you get it done?

From the tone of the stalwart press we are forced to the inference that the election of anyone but a Republican from the South means Revolution, while the fact is, patent that unless the Republican bayonets are stationed in the southern states, it is hopeless to look for the election of a Radical. All of which leaves us somewhat mystified as to the exact definition of the term "Revolution." Perhaps it means (in Republican parlance) "a fair election."

NOTWITHSTANDING the prophecies of the Republican alarmists that the present complexion of Congress means a new Rebellion, on which cry they hope to consolidate the factions of their own party, these

is a growing fear that everything is not so disastrously dead in the Democratic ranks as the stalwarts could wish. There are also dissensions among the faithful, and the anti-Grantists are casting about for some scheme to beat him without weakening the party. That John Sherman's finger is up to the last joint in the Republican slice of the political pie is most manifest, and that John has a great following in the East is another painful fact. There is a strong probability that the convention will be held in New York. The Republicans appreciate the necessity of carrying that state, and they calculate that the planting of the delegates there will augment their New York vote from 5,000 to 10,000, and enable them to come West with better chances than would the selection of any other locality for their wire-pulling. This idea is strengthened by Sherman's popularity in New York, and the fight will narrow down to a struggle between Grant and Sherman right on Conkling's dung hill. If the battle lies exclusively between the two, Sherman will give Grant a rough wrestle in a New York convention, and that it must go there, is pretty certain, if the Republicans study their interests, and make the right play for the Empire state. Whichever is selected as the candidate, will get across the mountains with a much better show than he could send back from the West, and if these tactics are pursued, it will behoove the Democratic gentleman, whomsoever he may be, to get right up on his hind legs and behave.

Bible Makers' Re-Union.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, April 3d, at half past three p. m., Wm. H. Allen, Esq., LL. D., in the chair.

The Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., read from the tenth chapter of Romans, and offered prayer.

Two new societies were recognized as auxiliary, one in Michigan and one in Minnesota.

Secretary Gilman presented a report concerning the Society's work in Mexico, with recommendations suggested by his recent trip to that country.

Henry A. Oakley, Esq., of New York, was elected treasurer of the society, and Robert L. Belknap, Esq., was chosen to fill a vacancy in the Board of Managers. Several copies of Scriptures in different languages were presented for the library.

Among the papers submitted to the Board were annual reports from its various agencies in China, Japan, Brazil, Uruguay, Russia and Turkey, each of which showed some increase of Scripture circulation over the preceding year, this increase being especially large in Russia, Japan and China.

Upon applications connected with these reports and other communications, appropriations were made for Bible work in foreign fields to the amount of \$34,000; besides grants of books, for sale and distribution at home and abroad, of the aggregate value of \$12,750, including six volumes in raised letter for the blind.

The receipts for March were \$67,265; and the entire receipts for the year ending March 31st were \$462,274 66.

The volumes issued in March were 80,880. The whole number of copies issued from the Bible House during the year, not including those issued in foreign lands, was 950,349.

The Physical Paradox.

It has been said that "the blood is the source of life." It is as truly the source of disease and death. No life, that is to say, no healthy tissue can be generated from impure blood, no organism can normally perform its functions when supplied with impure blood. The fluid that should carry life and health to every part, carries only weakness and disease. Blood is the source of life, only when it is pure. If it has become diseased, it must be cleansed, or the organism, else every pulsation of the human heart sends a wave of disease through the system. To cleanse the blood of all impurities, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the most effectual alternative, tonic, and cathartic, cleanser ever discovered. They are especially efficient in serious diseases.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for May

Not only holds its own, and fully maintaining its excellence, but is constantly presenting new features of attraction, and growing in popular favor. To the attractiveness of beauty it adds the solid worth of the practical and useful, and deserves to be everybody's Sunday Magazine. The opening article is a highly interesting descriptive one of "The Ainos," a peculiar race of people who inhabit the northern part of Japan. The department of fiction is unusually rich in continued and short stories; of the former "David Fleming's Forgiveness," is becoming intensely interesting as the story draws nearer the consummation; there are numerous short stories by popular writers. "Forecastle Jack," by Frank H. Converse, possesses genuine merit. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Brooks contributes a paper on "Culture," which will well repay perusal, as will also "Gather the Fragments," by Rev. Mr. Adams. The lovers of poetry will fail to appreciate the variety and excellence of the poems. In "Hours with English Sacred Poets," there are the compositions of James Shirley, William Habington and Richard Crashaw. Among the contributors are Helen Marr, Marie L. Eve (a prize poem), S. Gibson Foster, James C. Lamb, James C. Lamb, Luther D. Bradley, etc. etc. The Hon. S. S. Cox has an admirable sketch of the late Professor Joseph L. Henry. "A Mother's Influence" is by the late Senator Pratt. "Uncle John Vassar" by H. A. Seyburn; "Washington and his Mother," by Rev. E. N. Sledge, D. D., are papers of great interest. The "Home Pulpit" contains a sermon by the editor on the subject, "Jesus, our Martyr," and there is also a highly edifying Exegesis. The Miscellany is voluminous, embracing a large variety of subjects interesting, entertaining and replete with valuable information. The number contains 128 quarto pages, and about 100 handsome embellishments. The price is only 25 cents for a single copy; the subscription \$3 per annum; \$1.50 for six, and \$1 for four months. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

A good assortment of Laces, Hamburg Edgings and Trimmings at Dan Eisenberg's.

Teachers' Examination.

There will be an examination of school teachers at the brick school house in Bismarck, on Tuesday, the 29th inst. Persons desirous of obtaining a certificate to teach in the schools of Burleigh county will govern themselves accordingly.

Justus Braag, Co. Supt. Public Schools.

To Whom it may Concern

Notice is hereby given that I shall claim all improvements made on my claim consisting of

the south-east 1/4 of Section 27, Town 133, Range 51, as soon as I shall perfect my title to the same.

Mandan, D. T., March 18, 1879. 42-48.

City Map.

New Maps of the City of Bismarck, with all the new additions, for sale at the office of Flannery & Wetherby. 31st

Baby Carriage and Crib for Sale.

A neat baby carriage and excellent crib with hair mattress for sale. Inquire at TRIBUNE OFFICE. 431st

\$25 Reward.

Strayed on Tuesday, March 25th, a large, dark, brown mare, about 16 hands high. Had on when lost a new halter marked with figures on the leather. Was last seen going up Hay Creek past the old slaughter pen. The above reward will be paid on return of mare to McLEAN & MAGNIDER, Bismarck, or G. A. HAYS, 17th St. 43-48.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Hare & Elder is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Elder having sold his interest to Mr. Hare. JOSEPH HARE, GEO. W. ELDER.

Spring Goods, Spring Goods at Dan Eisenberg's.

While in New York this winter or spring, you need not pay twice for meals that you only get once. In other words, as the Grand Central Hotel on Broadway, is now conducted on both plans the American \$2.50 or \$3.00, and the European \$1.00, and upwards, per day, which allows you to take your meals at the elegant Restaurant, attached to the Hotel, at moderate prices, or to take a room only, and pay for what meals you get.

For Sale.

A seven foot silver plated counter show case, cheap. Enquire of FLANNERY & WETHERBY.

For Sale.

Nice Dwelling House and Four Lots in good neighborhood price \$1,000. G. W. SWEET. 44-47

O. F. C. Saloon on Fourth street.

Sewing Machines at FISHER'S for \$10, \$15, \$25, \$35 to \$75.

Cash paid for furs. HALLETT & KEATING.

Elegant Styles of Spring Prints at Dan Eisenberg's.

Cash paid for furs. HALLETT & KEATING.

For Sale.

Three Hundred Bushels of No. 1 Potatoes. S. H. EMERSON, Sheridan House. 431st

Cash paid for furs. HALLETT & KEATING.

For Sale.

Neat new dwelling, two lots, price \$450. G. W. SWEET. 44-47

A new supply of Gent's Spring Hats at Dan Eisenberg's.

O. F. C., Fourth street, is the place to get your drinks early and late.

For Rent.

The store under THE TRIBUNE office, formerly occupied by S. Bellock. Inquire of FLANNERY & WETHERBY. 45-47

Lots for sale on time. FLANNERY & WETHERBY. 251st

We have a lot of A No. 1 Feathers for sale cheap. HALLETT & KEATING.

Flour from the celebrated Frazee Mills can be had on application at Parkin & Whalen.

Parkin & Whalen are the only authorized agents of Frazee's celebrated Flour in this city.

Proposals for Indian Supplies and Transportation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, March 26, 1879.—Sealed proposals, indorsed Proposals for Beef, Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, &c., (as the case may be,) and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster Street, New York, will be received until 11 A. M. of Monday, April 21st, 1879, for furnishing for the Indian service about 800,000 pounds Bacon, 42,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 172,000 pounds Beans, 52,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,700,000 pounds Corn, 530,000 pounds Coffee, 8,300,000 pounds Flour, 125,000 pounds Fat, 300,000 pounds Hard Bread, 100,000 pounds Hens, 9,130 pounds Lard, 1,650 barrels Mess Pork, 185,000 pounds Rice, 9,000 pounds Tea, 62,000 pounds Tobacco, 200,000 pounds Salt, 132,000 pounds Soap, 13,000 pounds Soda, 1,112,000 pounds Sugar, and 1,437,000 pounds Wheat.

Also, Blankets, Woven and Cotton goods, (consisting in part of Tickling, 35,000 yards; Standard Calico, 300,000 yards; Drilling, 25,500 yards; Duck, 218,250 yards; Denims, 14,680 yards; Gingham, 32,500 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 48,800 yards; Sateen, 9,000 yards; Brown Sheetting, 255,000 yards; Bleached Sheetting, 25,000 yards; Hickory Shirt, 20,000 yards; Calico Shirt, 7,300 yards; Winsey, 7,500 yards;) Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies; and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Wagons, Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, &c.

Also, Transportation for such of the Supplies, Goods, and articles that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, the kinds and quantities, in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster Street, New York; to E. M. Kinsley, No. 30 Clinton Place, New York; Wm. H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New York; and to the Commissioners of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Chicago, Saint Louis, Saint Paul, Leavenworth, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Yankton, and the Postmaster at Sioux City.

Schedules of subsistence supplies and of transportation, and blank proposals therefor, are now ready for distribution. Those for other articles will be ready on and after the 7th proximo.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS ONLY RECEIVABLE ON FOLLOWING BANKS, &c. All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some one of the following banks or Government Depositories for at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal, viz: Chemical National, New York; National Broadway, New York; Metropolitan National, New York; Philadelphia National, Philadelphia; First National, Baltimore; Third National, Cincinnati; Union National, Chicago; Fourth National, St. Louis; and Citizens' National, Washington, D. C.; and the United States Assistant Treasurers at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and St. Louis. B. A. HAYT, Commissioner. 45-46

Merchants and Visitors who have desired, so long, to live at a Hotel above the business centre, and to take the time of their meals downstairs, while in New York, can do so at the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, is now kept on both

the American plan at \$2.50 or \$3.00, and the European plan \$1.00, and upwards per day. An elegant Restaurant, at moderate prices, is conducted by the Hotel.

For Sale.

First Class Store on Main Street. Corner Lot. Price \$2,300. 44-47 G. W. SWEET.

New goods at J. W. WATSON & BRO.

A Bargain.

320 acres, one mile from the Sheridan House, at ten dollars per acre. GEO. W. SWEET. 161st

Money to Loan.

On Real Estate or approved collaterals. GEO. P. FLANNERY. 151st

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, made and executed by C. A. Lounsberry and J. V. Lounsberry, of Bismarck, D. T., to James Peoples of the same place, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh County, D. T., on the 18th day of March, 1878, in Book "B" of Mortgages on Page Forty (40), on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice as principal and interest the sum of Six Hundred and Sixty-Six Dollars, and no proceedings in law or in equity having been taken to recover any part of said debt secured by said mortgage, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the sheriff of Burleigh County, or his deputy, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday the 14th day of April, 1879, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of Champion Hall in the city of Bismarck, that being the place where the District Court for Burleigh County was last held, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said sum of Six Hundred and Sixty-Six Dollars, together with the costs allowed by law, and an attorney's fee of Twenty-Five Dollars provided for in said mortgage, said above mentioned premises being described as follows: Lots Seventeen (17) and Eighteen (18) in Block Forty-Two (42) according to the recorded plat of the City of Bismarck now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh County, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. JAMES PEOPLES, Mortgagee. JOHN E. CARLAND, Attorney for Mortgagee. Dated March 1, 1879. 40-46

N. B. HARWOOD & CO.,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.,

Manufacturers of

Tents,

Wagon-covers,

Tarpaulins

Awnings.

Everything that a Freighter wants

that is made of Duck or

Canvass.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

500 TONS OF ICE.

Largest Ice House in the City.

Mr. Chas. Kupitz wishes to inform the citizens of Bismarck that he is prepared to deliver ice to any part of the city.

During the Entire Season

AT THE

Lowest Reasonable Rates.

BISMARCK

AND

FT. BUFORD

STAGE AND EXPRESS

AND

U. S. MAIL

Leave Bismarck for Fort Buford and intervene

ing points Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., making the full trip in five days.

Stages will leave Buford on same days as from Bismarck, at 6 a. m.

For Express, Passage or Freight apply to GEO. E. REED, agent, at U. S. Express office, Bismarck, D. T.

Or to LEIGHTON & JORDAN, Fort Buford.

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Or to LEIGHTON & JORDAN, Fort Buford.

LOUNSBERRY & BENTLEY,

DEALERS IN

Real Estate

Tribune Block,

Bismarck, D. T.

AGENTS FOR

The sale of city lots, cultivated

farms and wild lands North

Pacific Preferred Stock, Sioux

Scip, Soldiers Additional

Homesteads, etc., located

or supplied; personal

examinations of

lands made. Will file

Soldiers' Declaratories, pay

taxes, furnish abstracts,

place loans, etc. The best of

Michigan, Minnesota and Dakota

references given upon application.

NOTICE THE FOLLOWING:

FOR SALE.—An improved farm of 100 acres with 60 acres broken; good house and stable; one mile from the Sheridan House. Price \$1,750.

FOR SALE.—An improved farm of 120 acres, with eleven acres fenced; log house and stables; about two miles from Bismarck. Price \$1,200.

FOR SALE.—An improved farm of 160 acres, about two miles from Bismarck; twenty acres broken; log buildings. Price, \$1,600.

FOR SALE.—Sections 27 and 35, township 132, range 79; about six miles from Bismarck; both unimproved, but beautiful land. Price, \$5 per acre.

FOR SALE.—320 acres of excellent land, 1 1/2 miles from Bismarck. Terms, half cash and balance at interest on time to be agreed upon. Price, \$10 per acre.

FOR SALE.—Six acres close the city limits, with valuable quarry of Sand-stone on it. Price, \$25 per acre.

FOR SALE.—A good new house of four rooms and woodshed, with twelve lots and the whole enclosed with a good fence; two cellars; stable for fourteen head of stock; barn with hay loft, and a good well of water. The property insured for three years. Price \$1,500; \$1,000 cash, balance on one year's time. 38

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A new 1 1/2 story frame house with excellent cellar, good well of water. Stabling for 18 head of stock, and two lots, fenced in with good fence. Three blocks from depot. Price \$1,300 if sold soon; if not sold it will be rented at \$20 per month. 39

MANDAN MUSIC.

Sweet Strains Rendered by the Saw and Hammer Band.

[Special Correspondence of The Tribune] MANDAN, April 11.—Business in Mandan is at present on a standstill compared to two weeks ago, still there is something doing every day. There are but few new buildings starting and most of the carpenters are at work finishing. Lang commenced yesterday on a building 22x50. As soon as finished he is going to start a first-class bakery. Porrier Bros. today commenced the erection of a large building in which they are going to open a first-class boot and shoe establishment. The boys are from Duluth and are good fellows.

Yesterday the Yellowstone expedition started in charge of Mr. Keith. The crew is composed chiefly of young men who do not look as if they had seen much "grief." They will have a different color when they come back.

The "jumpers" are all quiet. They still think they have the best claim and are going to fight it to the bitter end. They have employed Messrs. Stoyell & Ball as their attorneys.

The town is full of men waiting for operations to commence. Monday they commence on the grade.

The "Hotel de Callaghan" is doing a big business; the house is full.

We have now two first-class restaurants. Sweet, an old employee of the N. P. has one on Wright avenue, in the rear of the N. P. offices sets a fine table as you will find in Bismarck. He catches most of the "boys." Pat Burns on Front street is also doing a good business and has one of the largest buildings in town.

The ferry begins running between here and Bismarck Monday.

The Very Best.

The very best muffins, rolls and bread are made from the celebrated Frazee Mills Flour, sold only by Parkin & Whalen.

Linen, Lawns, Chambrays, and Cambrics just received at Dan Eisenberg's.

Wood, Wood.

Three to five cords of wood will get a good Sewing Machine at FISHER'S.

Bargain.

Four lots for sale for \$88. FLANNERY & WETHERBY.

Gent's Furnishing Goods at Dan Eisenberg's.

Cash paid for furs. HALLETT & KEATING.

New assortment of Bourette goods. Fine Styles at WATSON'S.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods At Cost. J. W. WATSON & BRO.

Wanted.

A woman to cook and do general house work in an army officer's family at Standing Rock. Apply at once at THE TRIBUNE office. References required. 40tf

Black Grosgrain Cashmere Oriental and Guinet Silks Very Cheap at J. W. WATSON & BRO.

For Sale.

Twenty five bushels of a new variety of seed potatoes for sale at \$2.00 per bushel, by W. E. CAHALL.

Fancy Poultry.

Plymouth Rocks, Dark Brahmans, Partridge Cochins, White Leghorns, Houdans, Rouen Ducks, White Lollans Turkeys, White Leghorn Eggs, \$2.00 per doz.; Rouen Ducks Eggs, \$3.00 per doz.; a few Plymouth Rocks, Dark Brahmans, Partridge Cochins and Houdan Eggs at \$3.00 per doz. Two Rouen Ducks for sale at \$3.00 each. These ducks crossed on common ducks will increase the size one-third. My fowls can be seen at my Ranch on the Heart River. Chicks for sale in the fall. MILAN S. HARMON, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

Black Cashmere very fine and very cheap. J. W. WATSON & BRO.

Money to Loan.

Terms satisfactory to suit borrowers. M. P. SLATTERY, Third Street, Bismarck, D. T.

Be or not to be, that is the great problem before the people of Bismarck, and will in future years the self-made men now struggling along unnoticed by the outside world, are asked what have them the strength and courage to persevere and win, it will be in the early and constant use of the Belle of Moorhead Flour. For sale by all grocers.

Land Notice.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., April 3d, 1878. James McPhail, who made a claim to homestead entry, No. 100, June 19th, 1878, on the northeast quarter of section 32, township 139, range 80, having applied at this office to make proof and final entry of the same, and it appearing from the records of the office that said homestead entry is in conflict with pre-emption filing No. 161, P. S. by Alvah E. Beale, made June 24th, 1873, alleging settlement April 27th, 1878, and pre-emption filing No. 138, made by Ansley Gray, March 19th, 1878, alleging settlement the same date; notice is hereby given that a hearing will be held at this office, commencing on Tuesday the sixth (6th) day of May, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of taking testimony in relation to the rights of said claimants, at which time and place the parties in interest will be present, prepared to present any evidence they may wish to offer relative to the matter in contest.

THOMAS MANTON, Register. EDWARD M. BROWN, Receiver.

MRS. Wm. IVES

Dressmaker & Milliner,

Third Street, second door north of Meigs.

The Very Latest Styles of HATS,

etc., Constantly on Hand.

A Sure Cure For Piles.

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of twenty-five and thirty years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and nothing else.

"I consulted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and this city, and spent hundreds of dollars, and found no relief until I obtained a box of Dr. William's Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it has cured me completely."

JOSEPH M. RYDER, Cleveland, O.

"Has done me more good than all the medicine I ever tried, and I have spent more than \$1000 with doctors besides medicines I am sure cost me more than \$40."

DAVID SPARKLING, Ingham, Ill.

"Have suffered twenty years with itching and ulcerated piles, having used every remedy that came to my notice without benefit, until I used Indian Ointment and received immediate relief."

JAMES CARROLL (an old miner), Tecoma, Nev.

"No Pile Remedy ever gained such rapid favor and extensive sale. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. For wholesale by Redington & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

42

Execution Sale.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss In Dist. Court, County of Burleigh. District.

J. S. Winston and E. T. Winston, copartners under the firm name and style of J. S. Winston & Co. Plaintiffs,

vs. J. O. Simmons, Defendant.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss County of Burleigh.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Dakota Territory within and for Burleigh County, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of J. O. Simmons, I have seized all the right and title which the said J. O. Simmons had on the twelfth day of March, A. D. 1879, of, in and to the following described premises to-wit: The north one-half of the north east one-fourth of the south-west one-fourth of Section Thirty, Township One Hundred and Thirty-nine, Range Eighty, which I shall expose for sale as the law directs, on the Twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1879, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the front door of the house in which the District Court for said Burleigh County was last held, to-wit: the front door of Champion Hall, situate on Fourth Street, in the City of Bismarck in said Burleigh County. Dated March 13, 1879.

ALEX. MCKENZIE, Sheriff Burleigh County, D. T.

By J. N. GRIFFIN, Deputy.

JOHN A. STOEHL, Plaintiff's Attorney. 42-45

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, ss In Third Judicial County of Burleigh. District Court.

John S. Mann, Plff. vs. SUMMONS.

H. Brownson, Deft.

The Territory of Dakota to H. Brownson, Defendant above named:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber, at his office in the city of Bismarck, in said County, within thirty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service.

If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of One Hundred and Sixty-five Dollars besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 5th day of March 1879.

STOEHL & BALL, Plaintiff's Atty., Bismarck, D. T.

43tf

WANTED ONE SALESMAN for each State. Salary from \$75 to \$100 per month and expenses. References required. LA BELLE MFG CO., 93 Clark Street, Chicago.

Dr. A. J. HOGG,

Office on Third Street, in rear of Merchants Hotel. 39

J. C. CADY,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

Pictures, Frames, Mouldings,

Glass, Mirrors and

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Furniture Repaired and Varished. Cabinet Work made to order. Third Street, Bismarck, D. T.

European Steamship

AGENCY.

CABIN and STEERAGE

PASSENGERS

BOOKED TO FROM

ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Lowest Rates to or from Bismarck

to London, Liverpool, Etc.

\$65.00.

DRAFTS

FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOUIS M. MEVIN, Agent,

BISMARCK, D. T.

Office at George Peoples' Hardware Store.

WM. GLITCHKA—Groceries and Provisions.

Flour, Feed, &c. Agent for Minneapolis Soap. Main St opposite post office.

INSURANCE!!

LIFE & FIRE!

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

THE ST. PAUL

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

REPRESENTED BY

GEO. H. FAIRCHILD.

Bismarck, D. T. March 14 78tf

WOOD,

WOOD,

WOOD.

Geo. Peoples is purchasing both

Dry and Green Wood.

Apply at his Hardware Store, Bismarck, D. T.

JOHN P. DUNN. CASH O. DUNN.

DUNN & CO.,

PIONEER DRUGGISTS

Bismarck, D. T.

A Full Line of Drugs, Medicines

Paints, Oils,

GLASS, & C.,

WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Sept 1-78tf

CHERE. You can make

money by selling our Sterling Chemical Wicks—Never needs trimming—No smoke or smell—10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents. Send

stamp for catalogue of Wonderful Inventions, staple and fancy goods. Parsons, Foster & Co., 125 Clark St., Chicago.

W. B. WATSON,

CO. TREASURER, BISMARCK, D. T.

Taxes Paid for Non-residents.

10,000 NAMES of residents wanted.

For 25 names and 25 cents we will send you a fine silk handkerchief, every thread silk, regular price \$1.00. G. W. Foster & Co., 125 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. 44

Lounsberry & Bentley,

Agents For

Summit Nurseries,

Minneapolis, Minn.,

The Leading Nursery in

the Northwest.

All kinds of Fruit grown in Minnesota can be grown in

DAKOTA.

Call at office for Catalogue and Samples. 44

SEEDS!

BULBS AND PLANTS!

Buy Direct from the Growers, and obtain

Cheaper and Better Seeds, Larger Packages, and Fairer Dealing; Finer Plants and Better Bulbs. Before sending your orders east, examine western prices. Our stock of Seeds, Bulbs and Plants is the Finest in the Country, and we invite Comparison with all. We sell no goods on commission but give great inducements to cash. Send ten cents for our Descriptive Catalogue, and a package of our premium Germanium seed. Customers once secured always continue with us.

Seed Merchants, Growers and Importers, PONTOSUC, Hancock Co., Ill. 41-48

FOR SALE.

I wish to sell my Restaurant at Fort Custer, Montana, consisting of

One Building 20x50, Cook House, Laundry, Stables, Ice House, Garden, Furniture, and Everything pertaining to a First-Class House.

For further information address HENRY SAGNIER, Fort Custer, Montana. 37

Chris Hehli,

KING OF BARBERS,

MILES CITY, MONTANA.

A First-Class shaving hall where none but the most competent workmen are employed.

Hot and Cold Bath.

Special Bargains.

Special Bargains.

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THE CHAMBER OVER THE GATE.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Is it so far from thee
That cannot no longer see
In the chamber over the gate
The old man desolate,
Weeping and waiting sore
For his son, who is no more?
Oh Absalom, my son!

It is so long ago
That cry of human woe
From the walled city came,
Calling on his dear name,
That it has died away
In the distance of to-day?
Oh Absalom, my son!

There is no far nor near,
There is neither there nor here,
There is neither soon nor late
In that chamber over the gate;
Nor any long ago
To that human cry of woe—
Oh Absalom, my son!

From the ages that are past
The voice comes like a blast,
Over seas that wreck and drown,
Over tumult of traffic and town;
And for ages that are past
Come the echoes back to me—
Oh Absalom, my son!

Somewhere at every hour
The watchman on the tower
Looks forth, and sees the fleet
Approach of the hurrying feet
Of messengers, that bear
The tidings of despair.
Oh Absalom, my son!

He goes forth from the door,
Who shall return no more.
With him our joy departs;
The light goes out in our hearts;
In the chamber over the gate
We sit disconsolate.
Oh Absalom, my son!

That 'tis a common grief
Bringeth but a slight relief;
Ours is the bitterest loss,
Ours is the heavier cross;
And forever the cry will be
"Would to God I had died for thee,
Oh Absalom, my son!"
—Atlantic Monthly.

THE BATTERY'S PRIDE.

'One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.'
—Shakespeare.

[The main idea of this little story was suggested by some anonymous verses current in the newspapers some time ago, called "The Pride of Battery B." It is the suggestion only, however, that is due to the verses; the tale, as it is here told, is the writer's own.]

We were a party of artillerymen, rough, Western men, for the most part. Although Ramson, our sergeant, was a fine featured, delicate-handed fellow, not overbearing nor proud, since he had always a pleasant word or a kindly smile for most of us, and yet with a certain distinction of bearing, which made one wonder how he had come to be a simple sergeant. I, at least, knew him to be a gentleman, for although it is a tale too long to be told now why I had left home and friends and refined surroundings for the rude life of a private soldier in time of war, I could very well see that Ramson's past had had been no less refined than my own; and during the campaign of 1864 we had been assigned to the same post of duty, and fraternized at once, most naturally. I shared his tent throughout that busy summer, but although he proved to be the most agreeable of companions he rarely spoke of his past life, and when he did a cloud of such painful remembrance seemed to pass across his fair handsome features that I soon learned to avoid all allusion to it, and only enjoyed the good fortune which had thrown this pleasant debonaire comrade across my path.

For Ramson was the life of our camp. He had a rich baritone voice, which had evidently been carefully cultivated, a wonderful memory, which retained with the most vivid distinctness every occurrence, and powers of narration of the highest order, so that he was eagerly welcomed at every camp-fire—for the times when a soldier is not on active duty are very sure to be tedious. Neither Ramson nor myself set up for saints among our wild western confederates, and yet there were times when their lawless ways shocked us both, and this fact, probably, made our sergeant even more willing to turn the thoughts of the slinking boys to more innocent amusements than even draw-poker and such like evil devices. Even the charm of draw-poker would yield to Ramson's powers of entertainment, and first one and then another of the great bearded gamblers would throw down the cards and steal across to the little knot of listeners which were sure to be grouped around the sergeant whenever the tinkling of the guitar, which he carried everywhere with him, was heard in the stillness of the summer evenings.

We had chosen a very romantic spot for the camp. We were part of the advance guard of the army, and very well knew that across the wooden hill to the right the enemy's outposts were stationed, only a stone's throw, as it were, from our own. Indeed, the pickets often came in sight of one another beyond the rocky mountain stream which dashed around the foot of the hill, while the drums could be distinctly heard when the wind blew from the west, where against the horizon the South Mountain rose blue and misty in the summer distance. It was a beautiful valley, smiling and peaceful, when we first saw it, but a month of constant fighting had left its mark even upon the calm face of nature, for scarce a day had passed without a skirmish of some sort, and one or two desperate battles had been fought.

It was only an evening or two after one of these skirmishes that we were grouped as usual around the sergeant and his guitar. Somebody had brought some good tobacco into the camp, and it was circulating freely among the men. Every one of us were smoking as we listened to the sergeant, and the pleasant evening wind blew great whiffs of smoke up the hillside, where it hung in little clouds among the bushes. The tobacco itself was sufficient to put us all in good humor even had we not come out best in the fight, and as we sat in the moonlight beside the stream, some one called out to Ramson to sing a wild, dare-devil kind of a song that was a great favorite with some of the men.

There was no harm in the song, only a happy-go-lucky species of composition, a hitting off with considerable humor the life of a soldier in camp, and Ramson had scarcely uttered the last words of the first verse before every man of us was startled by the reverberation of a childish laugh, which came from some point in the thickly-wooded hillside close by.

The moon was pouring her clear white light over the hill and upon the foaming thread of water which dashed around its base, and in a second or two we saw, picking her way over the great rocks which lay in the water, a tiny barefooted child, a little girl, who came quite confidently toward us across the stream.

She was such a tiny tot of a thing and she looked so weird and eerie standing there in the moonlight, with a little grey cap on her head, beneath which a pair of gleaming black curls hung wildly over a pair of great bright eyes, that we all stopped smoking and stared at her in unfeigned astonishment. It was long since a child had been among us, and this little creature came across the stream and up the steep bank toward us without a shadow of fear or embarrassment upon her

pretty gypsy face. She stopped when she had climbed the bank, put her bare feet together, straightened her baby figure, and lifted her hand to the little grey cap in military salute. It happened that I was nearest the child and I held out my hand to her coaxingly.

"Who are you, little maid?" I asked.

"I'm Nina," she answered, unhesitatingly "and my boys call me the 'Pride of the Battery.' That's because I belong to 'em, you know, and I ride the guns."

"Ride the guns?" I ejaculated. "A little mite like you? And does your mother let you do that?"

"I've got no mother," she said, shaking her long curls sadly, "and no papa either, and so Captain Ned took me for the battery's child. He adopted me you know."

"Yes," she answered proudly, and then she threw around upon us all a quick, bright glance, which would have been bold had not its audacity been tempered by such an exquisitely truthful innocence.

"They don't know I came," she went on, with a continuation of the gray childish laugh we had heard on the hillside. "I crept out underneath the tent after Captain Ned had put me to bed. I wasn't afraid to come, cause I knew you were soldiers, and a soldier wouldn't hurt a little mite like me. And good Mister Yankee men I want some of your baccas!"

"You want some of our 'baccas, do you? That's a queer thing for a little girl to want!" somebody said, amused at the child's earnestly anxious manner.

"O, I wouldn't use it," she cried, in childish disdain. "I want it for my boys!" It's been days and days since they had any, and it makes 'em so cross. Even the old Colonel swore to-day (he swears dreadful, and it makes me sick) he'd give a leg for a good pipe full like the Yankees had over on the other side of the hill here. So I've been tinkin' all day how I could come across and get some for my poor boys."

She looked so sweet and innocent, and her great lustrous eyes had so pleading an expression as she spoke that many a rough grimy face worked strangely in response to the thrilling of the cord of common brotherhood, which this baby's hand had touched.

"Come here," said the last speaker, a grizzled Kentucky giant, with a paw like a bear; "hold out that big apron of yours!" She lifted the corners of a little dark calico apron she wore, which was about the size of an ordinary pocket handkerchief, and approached the Kentucky giant. "That's the one," he cried, "that's the one!" and he continued, throwing in a large chunk of fragrant Lone Jack, "that's half of what I've got; 'ake that to your boys!"

The sweet little voice rang out again and again in childish delight, for every man of us followed the Kentucky giant's lead, and we heaped the tiny apron full.

"I smelled it before I saw you, way up on top of the hill," she said, her dark eyes sparkling with pleasure, "and then I knew I hadn't lost my way. And the music was pitty, too. It made me laugh, and I knew my boys would be so pleased when I got back and told 'em where I'd been. I can sing, too," she added naively, slightly drooping her sweet gypsy face.

"Then give us a song to pay for the 'baccas,'" cried Hawkins, the Kentuckian.

She looked up into his face with her bright, dark eyes. "O, I'm going to bring it back, sure, just as soon as ever we get some more. But I'll sing too, if you like."

We lifted her up on the tall stump of a tree near by, and the little creature began to sing. She had not much voice—no child of five or six has—but it was wonderfully sweet, and her powers of mimicry were marvelous. Some one, perhaps the Capt. Ned, of whom she had told us, had composed the song for her, and she gave it thoroughly in character. Doubtless she had sung it hundreds of times before to a similar audience, so that she was in no wise embarrassed when we applauded vociferously.

Our appreciation pleased her, however, for she laughed gaily; but she soon skipped nimbly down from her impromptu pedestal, and went round among us, holding out her tiny hand to each in farewell, with infinite infantile dignity and grace.

"The boys would miss her," she explained, "if she stayed away too long. When she reached the sergeant, he suddenly stooped down to her, caught her in his arms, and kissed her full on her sweet rosy mouth."

"Tention, squad!" he called out when he drew himself up again, and his voice was husky with emotion. We gave the little creature escort across the stream, and watched her disappear among the thick shrubbery which rose beyond.

It was only a quarter of an hour or so after that we heard a horse's snort, and from the enemy's camp the other side of the hill. It was the welcome which those poor half-starved rebs were giving to the little heroine and to our tobacco! We never stopped to think, but with a hearty three-times-three we sent back the cheer, till the woods and rocks re-echoed the sound far off to the distant mountain range. And then we looked sadly round at each other to think how baby's hand had spun this tender thread which stretched between us and the enemy, divided by such a wide sea of blood and suffering.

I don't know whether it was the remembrance of the child whose appearance had touched him so deeply or a presentment of what was to come, but from that night Ramson seemed to lose his bright spirits. Even his promotion, which came the next week, failed to rouse him from the dejection which seemed to take possession of him. When he was made lieutenant of course I boys would share his tent, and I believe he felt the loss as much as I did. At any rate, when he was wounded and taken to the hospital he begged that I might be allowed to wait on him. And perhaps because I was more gentle than the other men the request was granted and I staid with him through the three days which elapsed before he died. For he died, die, but not before he had told me a part of the painful story which he had always shrink from approaching in his days of splendid health.

He had married young, he said, and very foolishly. His wife had been a brilliantly beautiful, vain, capricious girl, and both had been too young to realize the responsibilities and cares that were to come with marriage. She had never really cared for him, but she had born him one child—a baby daughter. He was of Northern birth, although living in the South, and when the war broke out his married life had already been so unhappy that it was scarcely an added pain when she refused to live with him on account of his political sentiments. Only the thought of the child bound him in any way to the beautiful, intractable mother. He went to her at her father's house and begged, for the sake of the child, that she would return to him. The father seconded his request, but the girl was like adamant. She would never share the home of a Yankee, she protested. The only comfort that the wretched husband could extort from her was the promise to write of the child's welfare.

Then came terrible days in the South. Months passed, and the once fair and rich plantations were devastated, ruined. Ramson came North, and in his wretchedness found the army the most fitting place to drive away the recollections that haunted him. He knew the child was safer in his grandfather's home than it could be with him, and beside this, the brave soldier's heart was yet too tender to strike the mother with the thought of the child. But one day came a letter from his wife telling him the babe was dead, and after this that episode of his married life was as a closed page to him, to which he never or rarely turned. This was all his story, and he told it to me with eyes bright with fever and lips that trembled with weakness as he spoke.

"Do you remember," he asked, "that baby that came to us that night in camp? Well, my little one would have been just as old, and it was wonderful how like that child was to Louise. It was for my baby's sake that I kissed her; not for her likeness to the baby's mother. And yet, poor Louise!"

He turned uneasy on his side, and his face flushed over a deeper red. He clasped my hand tightly and then his mind began to wander. By next morning he was dead.

The war did not last much longer, and at its close I went to New York. This is not my own story, so I shall not tell you how it came to pass that I found myself by the will of a relative left my own master, with abundant means and not a claim upon me in the world.

But one day I was called over to Baltimore on some business, and there, in one of the most public streets I saw upon a slight which attracted my attention strangely.

We Northern men scarcely realized during the war how much sympathy for the South was felt in Baltimore. But the Southerners knew it, and, therefore, to a Baltimorean it appeared only a matter of course that a Confederate soldier in his gray uniform should be standing at the corner of a street grinding away at an old hand-organ. I say standing, although this poor fellow had no legs to stand upon—only two deformed stumps on which his body rested. I was attracted by the sight, but should probably have passed on with no more than a stare of curiosity, had not a child beside the soldier began to sing. I don't know that I should have recognized the "Battery's Pride" either, for the elflocks were all braided neatly around her head and she was taller and less chubby than when I had seen her in our camp two years ago, but the words of the song struck me and I heard them before. Remembering, too, what Ramson had said, I stopped and spoke to her.

She looked up pleased when I put a little gold piece in her palm and then I asked her if she remembered me?

"She never forgets anything," the old soldier said, a pale smile spreading over his sickly features as he looked at her.

But upon this occasion it appears that Nina had forgotten. She shook her head and glanced up shyly into my face, but declared that she had never seen me before.

But when I recalled her childish feat of walking into an enemy's camp alone at night her face lit up directly.

"And were you there?" she asked. "I do not remember anybody. O yes, I do," she added thoughtfully, "I remember the sergeant took me to his room and kissed me. I think some of my readers must know the feeling that one has for any old comrade at arms that one has fought beside and suffered with, and loved. I doubt if there is any other feeling in the world quite like it. That this little thing should have remembered Ramson alone, out of a score of men who had been kind to her, touched me deeply. I was little to interest me in the world, and I was nearly forty. I determined to find out something of the child's history, and perhaps to do something for her for Ramson's sake. And yet I did not know then the claim she had upon him."

I questioned the soldier closely and found out where he lived. That evening I went to see him, and, remembering that past episode, took with me a generous supply of the Lone Jack for which Nina had pleaded so eloquently two years ago. It was only a gaudy wherry the two lived and the child had managed to give it a certain home-like air, for her pretty ways and songs brought many a penny to their purse, and it was plain to see they were not in absolute want. And some kind ladies, too, in the house below, had helped them, the man said, for near friends of their own had fallen in the Lost Cause.

But the man was very uneasy about Nina. He had taken her as a sacred trust, he said, from his dead Captain, that Capt. Ned of whom Nina had told us so much. Capt. Ned (his surname was Anderson) had rescued the child from a house that the Federals had fired, and although he had advertised for the parents he had never found them. The command had been ordered to a distant part of the country, and in time Capt. Anderson had become so attached to the child that he could not bear to give her up. But he had always said that he was only keeping her till he could find her parents; the mother, he said, had been an old sweetheart of his, Mrs. Ramson.

"Ramson!" I cried, "are you sure?"

"O, yes," answered the soldier. "Capt. Anderson knew the old plantation well, and so did I, and pretty Miss Louise and her father, Col. Mallory. We all came from the same parts. And when Capt. Anderson died he gave me a lovely name and charged me if ever I came across any of the Mallory's that I should give up the child."

I looked at the little one, who was kneeling beside the pale soldier, with her small hands clasped over the gray sleeve of the Southern uniform.

"My child," I said, gently, "You did right to remember the sergeant, for he was your own father."

I am getting on in years now, and my hair and moustache are quite streaked with gray. Nina Ramson is a tall maiden of eighteen, a lovely and graceful creature as any one would wish to see. It is little that I have done for her in comparison with the pleasure it has been to me to educate poor Ramson's child, for although she has found her grandfather, he, poor old man, has been nearly ruined by the war and can only offer her the shelter of a modest home.

Col. Mallory, however, has been able to supply the missing link of mystery in the child's career.

On that night of terror, when the family fled from their burning homestead, the negro nurse of little Nina confessed that in her fright she had left the child sleeping in one of the upper rooms. The Federal army was known to be pressing behind the fugitive party, and it was only by accident that Capt. Anderson, then attached to a party of guerrillas, had galloped up in time to see the poor little face gazing down at him out of the flames, and like a bold and gallant soldier as he was, rescued her. There was no time for delay, so that he carried her for miles on the pommel of his saddle, and as Sherman's terrible march to the sea left desolation and distress in its wake, there was nothing now to bring the Mallory's back to their ruined home. The nurse declared the child to be dead, for the walls had fallen in with a terrible crash a few hours after the owners had left, and the woman, negro like, any greater claim on a lonely man's wealth than Nina Ramson. "The Pride of the Battery!"—Philadelphia Times.

Here is a warning to men too mean to advertise. One of this description wanted to sell some land, and so he put a written notice in one of the hotels the other day. A man who was inquiring for a small farm was referred to the written notice, when he replied: "I can't buy land at a fair price of any man who does his advertising in this way. He'd steal the fence, the pump handle and the barn doors before he'd give up possession."

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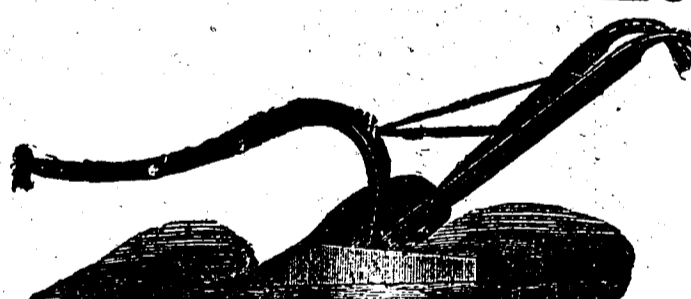
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THE NECESSITY OF LAW.

A Few Reflections Called Forth by the Assassination of Judge Elliott.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Judge Ballard, in his remarks about the shooting of Judge Elliott, said:

"He was at the capital in the performance of his official duty, and I regret to say that for the performance of that duty, and almost in the very act of performing it, he was assassinated. This terrible deed is, I think, without a parallel in this or any other civilized country. It has justly excited much indignation here, and it will excite indignation and horror throughout the civilized world. No one can feel the shock more keenly than I, and no one deploras the deed more than I. It has put a stain upon our fair name which can not soon be wiped out."

There is not a man in Kentucky who has the slightest intuitive conception of the necessity of the reign of law, who does not, with Judge Ballard, regard that deed as a gaping wound in the honor of the State. It has left a stain upon Kentucky's name which nothing but a most active, a most aggressive campaign against crime can wipe out. We must sit, horrified at the crime, and hear the taunts of those who have ever sought to cast reproach upon Kentuckians. To these taunts concerning lawlessness and the insecurity of human life we can not reply, with this last great blot upon our record.

Crime, it is true, runs riot in the northern States as well as in the South, but we do not find elsewhere in this country the record of the assassination of a judge for conscientiously performing his duty on the bench. We have, in Kentucky, become, in a measure, accustomed to read the details of the bloody deeds of masked marauders, shooting affairs in broad daylight and other acts of lawlessness, but the Frankfort affair is one which exhibits in all its horror the natural sequence and culmination of the spirit of lawlessness which has prevailed, with but few attempts to curb it, in this State, for a good many years. The shot fired by Buford signified the brutal defiance of the law on the part of the whole lawless element in the State. Buford represented in his own person that element. When he pulled the trigger of his shotgun he simply practically expounded the spirit and purpose of insubordination. It was a deed which, of all others, should awaken the people of this commonwealth to a realization of the peril of unexecuted law. It should arouse every representative man in the State to demand that the safety of the people shall be absolutely insured by the supremacy of law. For in the supremacy of the law, in the sacredness of the bench, in the yielding of the popular will to the law, can the social fabric alone be preserved from disintegration.

The Frankfort tragedy must not be made only the groundwork from which to point brief moralizing. There is something to do besides contemplating the shame which our indifference has wrought. Back of this bloody Frankfort deed, back of all the murders and lawlessness which manifest themselves in this State, is the unrestricted practice of carrying concealed deadly weapons. No State in the Union has a more stringent law against the practice than Kentucky. We regret to say that no State in the Union is more indifferent to the execution of such law. Did our last legislature mean anything when it passed additional measures for the public safety in amending the statute relating to the carrying of pistols and other weapons? Surely if Kentuckians ever expect to get their State out of a rut, and send her spinning along the ringing grooves of progress by bringing immigrants and capitalists within her borders, the law must be made supreme. The revolver must become recognized as a mark of reproach and shame, like the indelible brand fixed on the brow of the murderer Cain. He who bears weapons habitually must have a stigma set upon him. He who talks of shooting others to avenge his personal grievances, must be given to understand that such talk is for communities where brute force—violence is the supreme rule of conduct.

Let us begin at first principles. Public sentiment can make it a stinging disgrace for a man to walk about among his fellow-men armed like an arsenal. Kentucky is not ready to be remanded to savagery. It rests with her people to say whether she will have peace and law and order within her borders, or violence and bloodshed.

GOLD.

The Recent Find in the Upper Peninsula.

[Milwaukee Special to Chicago Tribune.]

Concerning the gold discoveries on the upper Michigan peninsula, the Escanaba Iron Port of yesterday has the following:

There is no question about now but that certain portions of the Emmett mine ore contain large amounts of pure gold, which in some of the best specimens show quite distinctly upon the surface. We must confess that we were somewhat astonished when we first heard of it, but after investigating the story, examining the ore and seeing the unmistakable precious metal present itself on the surface, we had to be convinced. The latest assay, Judge Ingalls informs us, yielded at the rate of \$1,400 to the ton. This must undoubtedly have been from selected ore, although some of the pieces that we have examined would go much higher. The question of separation, the judge thinks, is a comparatively easy one, as he is satisfied that it can be treated readily with quicksilver. It may have to be roasted to eliminate the sulphur which is incorporated in small quantities with it. The process of pulverizing and amalgamating subsequently it will be quite simple. A prominent assayer of Chicago assured him that with all the surroundings favorable, he thought that the extraction of the gold and silver could be made at a cost not exceeding two dollars a ton. The judge is anxious to try the separation on a large scale, and would send a ton or so to some stamp mill providing there was one anywhere near. In case he should not be able to do so, he may for trial purposes build an old-fashioned Mexican arrastra, which in the case of free gold, to be collected with quicksilver, is just as effective as anything else. Of course many stories are afloat in regard to this strange discovery, and the further they travel the larger they become, until specks and fine scales of gold have become sizeable nuggets, and some of the nuggets are increasing in size. There can now be no doubt but a gold mine exists on the upper Peninsula of Michigan, thirty-four miles west from this port.

We have obtained the exact analysis, as procured by Mr. Thomas Breen, who has just returned from Chicago.

Silver, 204 260-1,000 oz. per ton 2,000 lbs., equal at \$1.08 per oz., to.....\$ 220.69
Gold, 58 335-1,000 oz. per ton of 2,000 lbs., equal at \$20.63, to.....1,203.41
Total.....\$1,424.10

The same paper reports that iron-ore carrying gold has been found in the vicinity of the Brule river. Reports in regard to the find are very conflicting, some claiming it to go as high as \$500 to the ton. It is said to be observed in minute specks with the naked eye.

THE NEW MOON.

What gold-hued shallop in the western skies?
Sinks to the distant hills when day has fled?
It is the new moon; and to paradise
It bears, with belying sails, the last month,
dead!

—A. B. Saxton, in April Scribner

TRICKING A RASCAL.

A Mexican Story.

A lady of fortune, living in the City of Mexico during the late days of the occupation of Mexico by the Spanish, owing to some combination of circumstances, found herself in difficulties, and in immediate want of a small sum of money. Don — being her godfather and a respectable merchant, she offered him a case of valuable jewels as a security for repayment, provided he would advance her eight hundred dollars. At the end of a few months, her temporary difficulties being ended, she went to her godfather's house to repay the money and receive back her jewels. The man readily received the money, but declared to his astonished god daughter that as to the jewels, he had never heard of them, and that no such transaction had taken place. The senora, indignant at the merchant's treachery, instantly repaired to the palace of the vice-king, hoping for justice from this Western Solomon, though unable to conceive how it could be obtained.

She was instantly received by Revillagigedo, who listened attentively to her account of the circumstances.

"Had you no witnesses?" said the count.

"None," replied she.

"Did no servant pass in or out during the transaction?"

"No one."

The viceroy reflected a moment.

"Does your godfather smoke?"

"No, sir," said the lady, astonished at this relevant question, and perhaps the more so as the count's aversion to smoking was so well known that none of his smoking subjects ventured to approach him without having taken every precaution to deaden any odor of the fragrant weed which might lurk about their clothes and person.

"Does he take snuff?" asked the viceroy.

"Yes, your excellency," said his visitor, who probably feared that for once his excellency's wits were wool-gathering.

"That is sufficient," said the viceroy; "retire into the adjoining chamber, and keep quiet—your jewels shall be restored."

His excellency then dispatched a messenger for the merchant, who immediately presented himself.

"I have sent for you," said the viceroy, "that we may talk over some matters in which your mercantile knowledge may be of use to the state."

The merchant was overwhelmed with gratitude and joy; while the viceroy entered into conversation with him upon various affairs connected with his profession. Suddenly the viceroy put his hand first in one pocket, then in the other, with the air of a man who has mislaid something.

"Ah!" said he, "my snuff-box. Excuse me for a moment while I go and fetch it from the next room."

"Sir," said the merchant, "permit me to have the honor of offering my box to your excellency."

His excellency received it as if mechanically, holding it in his hand and talking, till, pretexting some business, he went out, and calling on an officer, desired him to take that snuff-box to the merchant's house, asking his wife, as from him, by that token, to deliver to the bearer a case of jewels which he had there.

The viceroy returned to the apartment where he had left his flattered guest, and remained in conversation with him until the officer returned, and, requesting private speech of the viceroy, delivered to him a jewel case which he had received from the merchant's wife.

Revillagigedo then returned to his fair complainant, and, under pretence of showing her some rooms in the palace, led her into one where, among many objects of value, the jewel case stood open. No sooner had she cast her eyes upon it than she started forward with joy and amazement. The viceroy requested her to wait there a little longer, and returned to his other guest.

"Now," said he, "before going further, I wish to know the truth concerning another affair in which you are interested. Are you acquainted with the Senerade?"

"Intimately, sir—she is my god-daughter."

"Did you lend her eight hundred dollars at such a date?"

"I did."

"Did she give you a case of jewels in pledge?"

"Never!" said the merchant, vehemently. "The money was lent without security; merely an act of friendship, and she has invented a story concerning some jewels, which has not the slightest foundation."

In vain the viceroy begged him to reflect, and not, by adding falsehood to treachery, force him to take measures of severity. The merchant with oaths persisted in his denial. The viceroy left the room suddenly, and returned with the jewel-case in his hand; at which unexpected apparition the astonished merchant changed color, and entirely lost his presence of mind. The viceroy ordered him from his presence, with a severe rebuke for his falsehood and his treachery, and an order never again to enter the palace. At the same time he commanded him to send him, the next morning, eight hundred dollars with five hundred more; which he did, and which were, by the viceroy's orders, distributed among the hospital. His excellency is said to have added a severe reprimand to the lady for having made a bargain without writing.

CHICAGO, Milwaukee & St. Paul RAILWAY

MAKES CLOSE CONNECTIONS

AT ST. PAUL, WITH

St. Paul & Pacific R. R.

—FOR—

WINONA, LA CROSSE, SPARTA, OWA-TONNA, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Mc GREGOR, MADISON.

Milwaukee, Chicago,

And all Intermediate Points in

Minnesota, Wisconsin & Northern Iowa

New York,

Philadelphia,

Baltimore,

Washington,

New England, the Canadas, and all EASTERN AND SOUTHERN POINTS.

2 ROUTES.

—AND—

3 DAILY TRAINS

Between

Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway is the only Northwestern Line connecting in same depot in Chicago with any of the Great Eastern and Southern Railways, and in the most conveniently located with reference to reaching any Depot, Hotel or place of business in that City.

Through Tickets and Through Baggage

Checks to all Principal Cities.

Steel Rail Truck, thoroughly ballasted, freed from dust.

Westinghouse Improved Automatic Air Brakes, Miller's Safety Platform and Couplings on all Passenger Cars.

The Finest Day Coaches and Palace Sleeping Cars.

This Road connects more Business Centres, Health and Pleasure Resorts, and passes through a finer country, with grander scenery, than any other Northwestern Line.

A. V. H. CROZIER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent

J. N. C. GAULT, Asst. Gen. Manager.

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ST. PAUL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

(Chas. P. Peabody, Maurice Lyons, W. L. Perkins)

PEABODY LYONS & CO.—Importers and Dealers in Fine Wines, and Liquors, Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, California Wines and Brandies, Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter. No. 55 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

HAIG & LARKIN—Importers and Dealers in Crockery, French China, Glassware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, and House Furnishing Goods. East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

CAMPBELL BUREAU & CO.—Manufacturers of Crockery and Glassware, and Dealers in House Furnishing Goods, No. 55 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

ISAACS—Manufacturers and Jobbers in Cigars, Looking Glasses, and House Furnishing Goods. Culbertson & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Metropolitan Hotel,

St. Paul, Minn.

TERMS \$3.00 PER DAY.

Army Headquarters.

T. S. WHITE, LANE E. STONE, H. W. STONE.

White, Stone & Co.,

JOBBERS IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND

PAPER.

87 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Mail Orders receive prompt attention and prices guaranteed to be the lowest in the West.

MATHES, GOOD & SCHURMEIER,

MERCHANT TAILORS!

The Latest

BEST OF STYLES.

This House has a large and complete stock of Cloths and Cassimeres always on hand. It will be to the interest of the party to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

NO. 52 JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

MINNEAPOLIS BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CLARK HOUSE—Corner Fourth Street and Hennepin Ave., two blocks from the Academy of Music. Only first class Two Dollar House. New, Elegantly furnished, and situated in the finest portion of the City.

THE IMPROVED ARMOUR Family Knitting Machine

KNITS A COMPLETE STOCKING ANY SIZE.

Also Double-Striped MITTENS, and a Great Variety of FANCY WORK.

Price \$40.

But to introduce our machine into all parts of the country, we have determined to sell

Two Sample Machines only in each county, for

\$19 Each.

The number will be limited, as each sale at the low price is simply to introduce the machine.

AGENTS wanted to secure the business. Order early, and secure one. This machine was awarded First Prize at New York and Ohio Fairs last year; also at several County Fairs.

Address ARMOUR KNITTING-MACHINE CO., Watertown, New York.

Full instructions for operating accompany machine. The ordering of two machines secures county agency.

The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1879.

MASONIC.

The regular meeting of Bismarck Lodge No. 120, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7 p. m. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. JOSEPH HARE, W. M. EMERSON COREY, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

The regular meeting of Mandan Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F., are held in Masonic Hall every Tuesday. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. J. M. GARNAHAN, N. G. LOUIS HECHLER, R. Sec.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. J. G. Miller, B. D., rector. Services at the brick school house every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school after morning service. All are cordially invited to attend.

METHODIST CHURCH—Services every Sunday at the City Hall, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school immediately after the morning services. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. GEO. W. BARNETT, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Thayer and Second Sts., Rev. S. G. Dodd, Pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at the close of the morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Seats free.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

On the Northern Pacific mail arrives daily. Sundays excepted, at 8:45 p. m. Leave daily, except Sunday at 7 a. m. Leave for Fort Stevenson, Berthold and Buford and the Tongue river posts every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Leave for Fort Rice and Standing Rock every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday; returning, arrive every Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Leave for Deadwood and other points in the Black Hills daily at 8 a. m. Leave for Tongue River every Sunday at 8 a. m. Registered Mails for all Points Close at 5 P. M. Office open from 7 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. On Sundays from 7 to 9:30 a. m., and 5 to 7 p. m.

Weekly Weather Report.

Bismarck, D. T., April 12, 1879.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
Barometer.	30.189	29.379	29.542
Thermometer.	70	29	47.1
Humidity (Rel.)	100	16	61.8
Wind's hourly velocity.	36	calm	
Winds, prevalent direction.	S.		
Winds, total movement.	2428 miles.		
Rainfall.	0.98		
Lunar Halo.	0.		
Solar Halo.	1.		

Note: Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

C. CRAMER, Obs. Signal Corps U. S. A. Office, U. S. Mil. Tel. Station.

COD FISH BALLS.

Dr. Bigelow still beats at chess.

The town is full of job seekers.

Mrs. C. R. Williams has gone East on a visit.

The running mania has struck Bismarck.

Fred Hollembaek has re-settled in Bismarck.

Sut Winston returned from Stevenson Monday.

Fargo has re-elected its old Democratic officials.

Dr. Porter's farm has been leased to F. J. Wallace.

George Davy, of Brainerd, is Bismarck's night operator.

Dr. H. W. Foster, of Minneapolis, will locate in Mandan.

Samuel St. Pierre and F. B. Comstock, are at the Sheridan.

The contests before the land office are beginning to show up.

Fargo is to have another newspaper, this time Scandinavian.

E. Allen and wife, of Cornwall, Canada, arrived in the city to day.

Immigration to the Red River was never so large as it is this year.

Harry Gray has taken Judge Barnes' advice and gone to Kansas.

Frank Brown's office as deputy revenue collector is in the land office.

J. E. Olds, of Duluth, has been installed as express agent in Bismarck.

The Custer Hotel never was doing a larger business than at present.

U. S. Senator Lamar has a nephew in the Yellowstone locating party.

J. A. McLean has gone to Iowa to buy cattle for his transportation trains.

G. W. Thompson and wife, of Wisconsin, were at the Sheridan this week.

G. S. Mack, a St. Paul commercial man, turned up at this point this morning.

A. Wright, of Altona, is in the city prospecting. He is on the Wright track.

Grading on the extension commenced yesterday. Forty men and thirty wagons.

The buses running between the city and the landing are crowded with passengers.

J. D. Weatherwax, Geo. A. Wells and A. S. Higgins are waiting for a boat to Montana.

The Western House is doing a large business, every room being filled. It is a good house.

Copper ore assaying \$80 per ton has been found in the southwestern part of the Black Hills.

The fire company have ordered a portrait of the late Ed Smith that will cost about \$75.

L. N. Griffin returned from Fargo on Monday, after making arrangements to his farm.

They are seeding around Bismarck just as lively as they are in any other big farming country.

Generals Sheridan and Terry are expected in Bismarck next Thursday, with the Eighteenth Infantry.

There is a man in Bismarck who uses at least one pound of gum a week. He has a tight to, if he chews.

It has been discovered by the Black Hills Central that there is an immense

silver vein running parallel with the gold vein in the Hills.

That what-is-it, Mr. J. A. Hood, representing the firm of Forepaugh & Tarbox, St. Paul, is in town again.

Fred L. Whittier, of Standing Rock, visited his father, the genial night clerk at the Sheridan House, this week.

The two railroad magnates, Supt. Sargent and General Manager Towne, of the Northern Pacific, visited this end of the road this week.

It has been decided by the secretary of war that enlisted men detailed as school teachers, are entitled to extra-duty pay for the entire period.

The new store room of Dan. Eisenberg will be dedicated with a ball by gaslight. The Sheridan House manufactory will furnish the gas.

Thompson, the Detroit, Minn., lawyer, is waiting for a boat to carry him to Benton. He will locate in Helena and get rich in five years.

Frank J. Mead and family have located on their pre-emption adjoining Mandan. Mr. Mead's law partner will be P. O. Chilstrom, of Minneapolis.

Yellowstone Kelly is going into the cattle business on the head waters of the Big Horn. Kelly is here waiting for Miles and a boat up the river.

Company "A" of the Sixth Infantry, started out from Lincoln today, as the escort of the Northern Pacific locating party. Lieut. Badger is in command.

Mr. J. G. Mills, an enterprising young man from Chicago, is in the city prospecting, and will probably settle in Mandan. He left for Fargo on business, Wednesday.

The army field signals are used at Fort Buford to convey messages across the Missouri. There is a break in the line at that point which must be filled with a cable.

President Wright, of the Northern Pacific, owns a section of land at 13th Siding, and Supt. Towne, with Dr. Higbee, of St. Paul, owns 2,500 acres at 10th Siding.

A grandson of Gen. Crittenden, of Kentucky fame, is in the Northern Pacific locating party. He wants a little western experience, and if the hostiles don't fail, he will get it.

All horses and mules inspected and condemned for military purposes, will hereafter be advertised for sale and be disposed of within ten days. If they are not sold in that time they will be shot on the eleventh day.

A nephew of Senator Lamar holds a position in the Northern Pacific locating party. That party got into the field this week with four wagons and eighteen men. They expect to reach the Yellowstone by November, if the scalpers don't interfere.

An infant's crib and mattress are advertised for sale at THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE office. We would suggest to the "talented young editor" that he has been married hardly long enough to justify parting with such things, unless he is very sure.—Yankton Herald.

Thomas Doane, of Boston, Mass., has been appointed assistant engineer of the Northern Pacific. He will have charge of the surveys on the division east from the Columbia river. Mr. Doane was formerly chief engineer of the Burlington and Missouri railroad in Nebraska.

Gen. S. D. Sturgis has gone to St. Louis to join his family. He does not expect to return with them before the mosquito season is over. No orders have been issued in regard to the Seventh Cavalry. Several companies may be permanently located at Bear Butte, Fort Meade.

All the members of the board of equipment except General Miles have left the city. They have been granted thirty days' delay in joining their stations, but it is understood that General Mackenzie will, after a few days' visit in Chicago, proceed at once to join his regiment.—Washington Sunday Herald.

During the trial of the Roderick Dhu mine complications at Deadwood, one juror arose and announced to the court that he had been approached by another juror with an offer of \$1,000 to influence his vote. The accused juror admitted it, and now there is great trouble in store for the owners of the Roderick Dhu for their interest in the affair.

We clip from the Newburg (N. Y.) Register: "The Dakota fever has not abated in the least. Mr. E. T. Skidmore, of this city, will start on or about the 27th of this month. He will take with him Messrs. Hall, Bogart and DeKay of Walden; James Hawkins, Montgomery; Johnathan Hawkins, Coldenham; and Messrs. Tompkins, of Cornwall, Wilson Terwilliger, of Newburgh, and several others are talking of making a trip to Dakota for the purpose of prospecting." Reports like the above come from all of the eastern States.—Dell Rapids Exporter.

A man by the name of Wright, from Kincardine, Ont., in a sudden fit of insanity jumped from the western bound passenger on Tuesday, near Lake Park. The train was stopped as soon as possible and backed down to the place where the man jumped off but no man was to be found anywhere—nothing but a black felt hat. The affair remained a mystery until yesterday morning, when the man was found wandering around on the prairie about five miles from Lake Park unconscious of where he was or what he was doing. A ticket for Casselton was found upon his person, and he was sent to that place last night, where he has relatives who will care for him.—Fargo Times.

Going to Find Out.

The so-called "jumpers" in Mandan are credited with a combination to test the validity of the railroad company's title. The money is supposed to be in sight to assist the contest.

Auction Sale.

There will be an auction sale of household goods at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, April 15th, at the old Bank building, next door to the Montana Meat Market. A black walnut bed-room set, tables, chairs, carpets, feather pillows, and an elegant cook stove, etc., will be sold.

RIVER NEWS.

J. C. Barr of the Benton line, is in town. Business on the river is reported big at St. Louis.

The C. K. Peck is loading at St. Louis for Benton.

The old river steamboat mate, George Peppers is dead.

The ice has gone out of the Red river—later than the Missouri.

The steamboat wood above Buford was washed away by the high water.

The steamer Rucker leaves St. Louis today for Benton, under charge of Capt. D. M. Brady.

Capt. Wm. Massie commands the C. K. Peck this season, and Wm. Simms the Nellie Peck.

The United States steamer Gen. Sherman, is being put in good repair for her summer campaign.

Four men arrived Thursday from the Yellowstone in a mackinaw. It was the first boat from above.

The following boats are now at the landing: Benton, Col. McLeod, Josephine, Key West and Eclipse.

The Montana left St. Louis coming north Wednesday night. She is well loaded with freight and passengers.

The steamer Red Cloud, of the Baker line, passed Sioux City yesterday bound for Fort Benton, drawing four feet.

George Clendenning, the transportation agent at Cow Island, is in the city awaiting the departure of the first steamer.

Young Jim Lehmer is located at Bismarck in the interest of the Upper Missouri transportation.—St. Louis Times-Journal.

The steamers Benton, Col. McLeod and Josephine are loading at the landing for Fort Benton. They will depart about Tuesday of next week.

Harley Batchelor, son of Capt. J. W. Batchelor, left Pittsburgh last week for Bismarck. He will be first clerk on the steamer F. Y. Batchelor this season.

The Key West and Josephine will leave here with the Eighteenth Infantry on Wednesday morning the 16th inst., destined for the new post Fort Assinaboina.

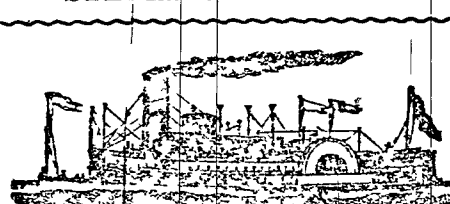
The family of Capt. Moore, of the Eclipse, arrived at St. Louis Tuesday, on their way to this city. They are on the Montana, which is now steaming northward.

Advices from W. S. Evans, president of the Coulson line, to Supt. Maratta, states that the new steamer "Dacotah" will leave Pittsburgh for this place April 19th. The Dacotah is a duplicate of the Montana.

The new Montana left St. Louis on Tuesday the 8th inst., with one hundred cabin passengers, destined for Omaha and Kansas City. The Montana will arrive here April 25th, and leave for Fort Benton April 28th.

The Coulson line steamer Big Horn left Yankton for this place on the 10th inst., and the Rose Bud will leave Yankton today for Fort Benton. Capt. Wm. Gould commands the Big Horn, and Jno. Todd the Rose Bud.

STEAMBOAT COLUMN.



BENTON LINE.

Gen'l Office, 83 Water st., Chicago.

T. C. POWELL, Gen. Manager.
JOS. McGARRY, Supt.
J. C. BARR, General Agent.

BENTON HELENA AND BUTTE.
One of this line of steamers leaves BISMARCK for FORT BENTON on the 27th inst. and 28th of each month. Passengers from the East buying tickets over the Benton Line can save time by making sure connections on above dates.

The Fast and Elegant Steamer
BENTON,

T. D. MARINER, Master.
S. M. LORIMER, Clerk.

Leaves for Fort Benton, April 15th.
Steamer HELENA Leaves April 24th.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. C. BARR,
Gen'l Agent, Sheridan House.

OLD RELIABLE
Coulson Line

First Boat of the season for Fort Benton and all Way Landings.

The New and Elegant Steamer
ECLIPSE,

GEO. D. MOORE, Master.

Will leave Bismarck for the above and all intermediate landings, on arrival of Tuesday's, 15th, N. P. R. R. train.

For information, rates, etc., apply at the company's office or on board steamer.
D. W. MARATTA,
General Superintendent.

AUCTION!

There will be sold at public auction at the Q. M. corral, at this post on

Tuesday, April 22, 1879,

a number of unserviceable CAVALRY HORSES.

CHAS. S. VARNUM.

1st Lt. and R. Q. M. 7th Cav. A. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. April 11, 1879.

AGENTS READ THIS

We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address: BUNNAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

\$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fire-

side Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Ad-

dress P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to agents

Outfit free. Suaw & Co., Augusta, Maine.

D. I. BAILEY & CO.,

Main Street, Opposite Sheridan House, BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

We wish to announce that we are now in receipt of a full assortment of one of the

LARGEST STOCKS OF HARDWARE

Ever brought to this market, consisting of a full and complete line of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

Granite, Iron, and Pressed Tinware, Lamps and Lamp Goods, Iron, Steel and Nails. Wooden Ware, Cordage, Building Paper, &c.

In fact everything that can be found in a first-class hardware store. A complete line of

COOK & PARLOR STOVES,

all of which we will sell at reduced prices. An examination of our stock and prices is solicited.

COPPER, ZINC AND SHEET IRON WORK

Done on the shortest notice, and by the best of workmen. 21st

Farming Implements.

A Car Load of the Famous

MONITOR PLOWS and RAKES

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